"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are fair and cooler, with northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14.376. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, 103⅝.

Cash corn, 35⅝c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Joseph L. Harris, an alleged incendiary, for whose capture a reward of $2,500 has been offered in this city, is in custody at Copenhagen. A meeting of the Ambassadors of the powers was held in Constantinople, and an understanding reached on the preliminaries of the Turko-Greek treaty of peace. Tewfik Pasha has been requested to resume the negotiations. Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, is dangerously ill in Belgium. The floods near Val de Penas, Spain, have destroyed many lives and $1,000,000 worth of property. Emperor William will make a private visit to the Queen at Balmoral Castle. President Faure reviewed the French Northern Army at St. Quentin, in company with the King of Siam. Mrs. J. W. Field, an American woman, perished by fire at East Grinstead, England. The thirteenth centenary of St. Augustine's landing in England was celebrated at Ebbsfleet, Isle of Thanet. The British have mobilized 59,000 men on the Indian frontier to advance on Shabkadr.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Three tramps, each wearing a ball and chain, were set at work on the streets in New Brunswick yesterday under the ordinance recently passed.

Page 2.

Senator Platt arrived last night in Washington. It is understood he is to see the President with relation to New York appointments that are hanging fire. It also is expected he will discuss New York City politics with the President.

Mr. Quigg, after a talk with Senator Platt yesterday, criticised Mr. Low's letter of acceptance in a statement which he gave out, and attacked the latter's political course. Corporation Counsel Scott, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Mr. Brookfield expressed strong approbation of Mr. Low's letter, and Mayor Strong declared that he would vote for Low for Mayor, and, if he were also nominated by the Republicans, would take off his coat and work for him. Some German-Americans also strongly praised Mr. Low's letter.

Page 3.

Work has been resumed in many of the coal mines in the Pittsburg district, the miners having ignored the agreement to wait ten days.

The 5,000 operatives of the Lonsdale Company, in Providence, went to work on full time Monday. Practically all the principal cotton and woolen mills of the State are now on full time and advanced wages.

A Board of Engineer Officers has been appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate a charge against Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of deviating from Department plans in the construction of river and harbor improvements at Savannah.

Judge Cox of the District of Columbia yesterday dismissed the suit of John G. Wood, Superintendent of Mails at Louisville, for an injunction to prevent his removal from office. The case had been considered in the nature of a test of the power of removal.

The first meeting of President McKinley and his Cabinet in several weeks was held yesterday. No decision was reached upon the principal question discussed, which was the advisability of taking an appeal from the decree of foreclosure in the Union Pacific case.

All was quiet yesterday at Hazleton, the centre of the anthracite coal strike, but the situation is such that the troops probably will not be recalled for some time. The strike is spreading, the number of men now idle being estimated at 10,000, with prospects of a complete suspension of the mines.

Page 4.

The Brooklyns defeated the New Yorks at Eastern Park yesterday, the latter having made costly errors on easy chances.

The fast racing catboat Edwina, belonging to J. Nelson Gould, has been stolen from her moorings in front of the Huguenot Yacht Club, at New Rochelle.

Consul General Lee says the Spanish are losing ground every day in Cuba. He thinks that this country eventually will have to interfere and stop the barbarities on the island.

The Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club opened at the Gravesend track yesterday, and was marked by excellent sport. One of the best steeplechase courses in the country was built there during the Summer.

The early-closing plan of arranging events for harness racers did not work well at the Parkway meeting yesterday, the fields being very light. Town Lady, in the 2:50 class, and King Chimes, in the 2:17 trot, won without much effort.

The Mayor of Duluth recommends to the City Council that steps be taken to test the constitutionality of the forfeited tax law passed by the last Minnesota Legislature. He says that through the operation of the law the city is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Undertaker Vanderwerken of Brooklyn says that he prepared a five-hundred-dollar burial casket for the wife of the late Senator Coe on the order of Mrs. Coe's son, who said that she had died. The son at the same time borrowed $50 from the undertaker, so the latter says. The undertaker says that he has since learned that Mrs. Coe was alive and in Belmar, N. J., on Monday.

Page 5.

President Andrews of Brown University has written a letter withdrawing his resignation.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago and some city officials arrived here to study the method by which this city disposes of its garbage.

The first round in the Chicago amateur golf tournament was played yesterday. C. P. Macdonald and H. J. Whigham made the best scores.

Joseph M. Hardy, Henry G. Blake, and Albert S. Warner have been indicted in Albany in connection with the Conway kidnapping case.

Ten lives were lost at Sabine Pass, Texas, and six at Port Arthur by the hurricane. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will increase its facilities at Port Arthur.

At a meeting of the Law and Order League of Hudson County on Monday night a committee was appointed to help in the passage of the proposed constitutional amendments.

A daring robbery was perpetrated in the jewelry store of Louis Price at 220 East Houston Street. A boy who was in charge of the store was held while the thief helped himself.

Juror Fowler, whose illness interrupted the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago, is recovering. A demented woman resembling Mrs. Luetgert has been found a short distance from Chicago.

John Tuhill, a waiter, was held without bail at Jefferson Market Court to await the result of the injuries which he is alleged to have inflicted on Charles Johnson, who formerly employed him.

The English cricketers won the first game with New York at Staten Island yesterday by 244 runs The New Yorks fought an up-hill battle, but some members of the team did excellent work.

Page 7.

George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan were served with injunction papers last night, obtained by Vice President Jordan of the George W. Lederer Company, restraining them from wasting any funds advanced by parties represented by Mr. Jordan He charges them with mismanagement.

Four new genuine cases of yellow fever were reported from New Orleans and five cases are said to have a suspicious character. The isolation of the city is almost complete, one town after another having refused to receive persons or goods from that city. The State of Alabama has pronounced quarantine against its coast city, Mobile, in which place two new cases were reported; there is one new case in Scranton, Miss., and a suspicious disease has broken out in Edwards, Miss., which is being investigated.

Page 10.

The survivors of the whaler Navarch, lost in the Arctic, have reached Seattle on the steamer Humboldt, from St. Michael.

The published reports of a large increase in the number of cases of insanity in the Kings County Penitentiary, owing to the enforced idleness of the prisoners, are denied in a report to the State Prison Commission.

Page 12.

The wheat market yesterday was irregular, and closed rather weak. Foreign cables were not stimulating.

Two claimants for one parrot were in a Brooklyn court yesterday. The Justice had some difficulty in deciding upon the ownership.

Salla Allie, Ali Ben Khelil and Alli Omar, who were arrested Monday on a charge of shoplifting and till-tapping, were held in $500 bail each yesterday.

Tiffany & Co. protested, before the General Appraisers yesterday, against the imposing of import duty upon a gold medal designed for Dr. John S. White.

The September term of the Hudson County courts began yesterday. Judge Lippincott, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referred to the remissness of their predecessors.

Eugene Gondier, who was confined in the Jefferson Market Court prison pen, tried to beat his brains out against the bars. He tried twice again at Bellevue Hospital.

The Metropolitan Traction Company was formally dissolved and its stock assigned to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, thus combining a number of roads in one system.

Mary Merrill of Brooklyn has applied for and received an attachment against Broker Edward B. Cuthbert on the claim that he has retained $8,000 of the $50,000 which she gave him to invest for her.

United States officers yesterday found twenty-five pounds of smuggled phenacetine behind an icebox in August Liebhauser's saloon, in Hoboken. They seized the drug and arrested the saloon keeper.

The Flushing Union Gas Company of Flushing, L. I., capital $25,000, was incorporated yesterday. It is said to have been organized by the Brooklyn Union Company to fight the Flushing Gas Company.

James Bannon, employed as an elevator boy in Jersey City, let his feet project through the open door yesterday and was soon pinned fast by the legs. Firemen with axes cut him loose. He escaped with unbroken bones.

The work of the Commissioners to pass upon the practicability of the rapid-transit scheme has been hindered by the failure of witnesses against the plans to appear. Hereafter the commission will meet three times a week.

Steamship rates from the West Indies to this city are greater than they are to Boston. The Merchants' Association has taken the matter up, and negotiations looking to an abandonment of the discrimination are under way.

A man representing himself to come from the American News Company has been carrying on operations with forged orders of the company, and last Wednesday defrauded a firm of pencil dealers of $68 worth of merchandise.

It has transpired that Dr. Frank Abbott, Jr., a well-known dentist and the son of the late Dean of the College of Dentistry, who has been missing for two months, eloped to South Africa with Miss Amanda Morton, a young woman of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Henry M. James, who was Deputy Warden of the Port under Cleveland, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandonment and non-support preferred by his wife. He said he could not support her, as he was destitute, and the Magistrate discharged him.

George M. Judd, until recently an attorney in the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, was arrested, accused of misappropriating about $15,000 belonging to the company. Two weeks ago he made full confession and partial restitution and placed himself at the disposal of the company.

Merchants from this State, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were most in evidence at the Merchants' Association. It was the last day for the Trunk Line Association excursion tickets. Some merchants from the West and South reported bright prospects ahead, and were pleased with the New York market.

Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education said yesterday that there was not a child in the city who could not be accommodated with a desk in the public schools after some slight delay. Mayor Strong acknowledged the overcrowding but knew of no remedy until the twenty-five new school houses provided for should be built.

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AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE STORY.

Casket Ordered for Senator Coe's Widow—From All Accounts She Is Not Dead.

Yates Vanderwerken, undertaker at Bedford Avenue and South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, says that on Saturday night he was called upon by John H. Coe, son of the late Senator Coe, who said that his mother had died in Belmar, N. J., and he wanted a five-hundred-dollar casket with two silver plates prepared, and for Undertaker Vanderwerken to take charge of the funeral arrangements. He then borrowed $50 from the undertaker.

Young Coe gave orders for the coffin and also arranged for the removal of his mother's body to Brooklyn. He asked the undertaker for $50. Vanderwerken gave him two checks for $25 each, and that is the last he has seen of Coe.

The failure of the body to arrive in Brooklyn by Monday night made Vanderwerken suspicious, and from friends of the family in Brooklyn he learned that she had been seen alive and well in Belmar on Monday morning. A check for $200 which Coe had given to Vanderwerken on account of the funeral the undertaker found was worthless. Last evening Vanderwerken started for Belmar to find out if Mrs. Coe is alive or dead.

NEW YORK CEDES PLUM ISLAND.

To be Used by the United States as a Site for Fortifications.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The first move for the better defense of New York Harbor was made this morning when, acting under the law passed last Winter, the first cession of land was recorded.

Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with power of attorney for the War Department, filed with the Secretary of State, through Col. Griffith, the official papers of acquisition of Plum Island, to be used as a portion of the defense of New York Harbor.

Gov. Black on behalf of the State signed the deed of cession of the State's rights to the land and water to the United States Government, and the deed was filed with the other papers. The United States Government purchased the land from Abram S. Hewitt and wife.

TRAMPS MADE TO WORK.

New Brunswick Begins to Enforce Its New Ordinance.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 14.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon three tramps were set at work on the streets in this city under the ordinance recently passed. Each of them wore a ball and chain and was armed with a hoe. Their work was to drag the mud out of the gutters and gather it in heaps.

There was a feeling in the crowd of spectators that rank injustice had been done one of the men, for he handled the hoe as though he was being paid by the cubic yard for the quantity of mud he gathered. In one hour he did more work than his two companions did in three. One of the others excited pity because he did not know how to use the hoe. He acted as though he had never seen one before. The third was an orator. He talked a great deal, but did not work. He had to be silenced again and again by the keeper.

To-morrow morning ten tramps will be set at work.

DEMOCRATS MEET TO-DAY

State Committee to Decide on the Party Policy for the Campaign.

CAUCUS OF TAMMANY MEN

Sulzer a Lone Minority Against All the Propositions Made — Doubt as to the Reception of Bryanite Suggestions—The Movement to Expel Purroy.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at noon to-day in the Hoffman House, and if the present plans of the leaders are not changed it will nominate Supreme Court Justice Alton B. Parker of Kingston for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It probably will adopt no platform nor reaffirm the Chicago or Buffalo doctrines of last year. The plan is to leave the matter severely alone.

A committee of fifteen of the Loyal Democratic League, which is a State silver organization, will seek a hearing before the committee to insist that Bryanism and the Chicago platform be reaffirmed. The Democratic managers at the Hoffman House had not decided last night whether the State Committee would receive the league's committee or not. It is not usual for an outside body to be received by the State Committee. Decision on this point was, however, reserved until this evening, when a fuller representation of the committee will be in the city.

The Purroy Matter.

To-day's meeting promises to be a lively one. There is a proposition to expel County Clerk Henry D. Purroy from his seat in the committee.

"All right, let them do it," said Mr. Purroy yesterday. "I will be on hand."

This was taken by the politicians to mean that Mr. Purroy is ready to make a fight and an attack upon John C. Sheehan's management of Tammany in the committee.

Some of the members of the committee were of the opinion last night that it would be better not to pay any attention to the Purroy matter. They argued that there was no precedent for such a proceeding, and the oldest of them could not recall the time when a member had been expelled. They said, however, that if the delegation from this city and from Kings County pressed the matter their wishes would rule and Mr. Purroy will be expelled. Some of the advisers of the committee were hard at work last night trying to adjust this matter and avoid any trouble at the meeting. The question was left open for settlement to-day.

The determination to ignore all platforms is agreeable to most of the members from up the State, who are willing to do anything that might benefit the Democratic chances in Greater New York.

Certain National leaders of the Democracy have also let it be known to members of the State Committee that they can see no good reason at this time why the State Committee should touch upon the question of platforms. A letter from one of the foremost silver men in the country has been received by one of the members of the State Committee in which the silver leader says that, as it appears to him, the State Committee has no authority to reaffirm either the State or National platform. This letter says: "There could be nothing more indiscreet or impolitic than for the State Committee to assume authority which it does not possess," and that "it becomes us to follow precedent and not leave ourselves open to the charge of adopting revolutionary methods."

Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., was at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, and remained there last night. He was in conference with several of the leaders and State Committeemen. Ex-Mayor Grant, who is son-in-law of the Senator, called in the afternoon and remained for some time. Last night Senator Murphy talked over the situation with Chairman James J. Martin of the Tammany Executive Committee, ex-Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan, Mayor F. J. Molloy of Troy, Frank Campbell, Democratic National Committeeman from this State; Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, and others. Senator Murphy came up from Long Branch yesterday with Richard Croker and Mayor Molloy, and they lunched together. Senator Murphy said that he had never spoken to ex-Mayor Grant about the Greater New York Mayoralty.

Candidates for Court of Appeals.

There are four candidates for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Justice Parker, Justice D. Cady Herrick, Charles J. Patterson of Troy, and ex-Attorney General Tabor of Buffalo. Ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany brought the Herrick boom down with him. Louis Cass of the New Democracy of Albany and a delegation came down to oppose the nomination of Justice Herrick. Mr. Chase said that Justice Herrick was not in any scramble for the nomination, but that his name would be presented to the committee. Mayor Molloy will present Charles J. Patterson's name, and Justice Parker's name will be presented by James A. Beits of Kingston.

Circling in and out among the crowd in the Hoffman House corridor last night were Senators Stewart and Jones, the Silver Senators from Nevada. They talked with some of the State Committeemen, but said little about silver.

The Tammany members of the State Committee held a caucus at Tammany Hall yesterday, and outlined the policy to be pursued to-day. The caucus was called by John C. Sheehan, by telegraph, Monday night. Those present at it were Mr. Sheehan, Senator Grady, James J. Martin, E. T. Fitzpatrick, William Sohmer, William Sulzer, Lawrence Delmour, Andrew J. White, and Daniel F. McMahon. The absentees were Henry D. Purroy and Charles F. Murphy. Mr. Murphy was represented by James P. Keating.

Sulzer a Lone Minority.

The first motion made was that the delegation present Mr. Purroy for dismissal from the committee on the ground that he had allied himself with the Republicans. Mr. Sulzer fought against this, and said that the committee did not have the power to do so.

The motion to present Mr. Purroy for expulsion was carried after Senator Grady and E. T. Fitzpatrick had spoken in favor of it.

Mr. Sheehan then moved that the delegation support the candidacy of Justice Parker for Chief Judge. Mr. Sulzer also opposed this. He said that he would not vote for Parker unless he said that he had voted for Bryan. Mr. Parker was indorsed, only Mr. Sulzer voting against him.

Mr. Sulzer also fought the proposition to favor the plan of saying nothing about platforms. He wants the Chicago platform reaffirmed. The vote on this resulted the same as the others. The next motion was to the effect that the delegates should not favor giving hearings to any outside body at the committee meeting, but that any such body could send in petitions. Mr. Sulzer again voted alone in opposition to this proposition. Then it was decided that the delegation should act on all matters as a unit. Mr. Sulzer would not be bound by the unit rule, he said. Finally it was voted to keep the proceedings secret.

BRYANITES MAKE READY.

A Committee Appointed to Knock at the Door of the Democratic State Committee.

The Loyal Democratic League of the State of New York held a stormy meeting at Gramercy Lyceum last night, which tested all three of the qualities expressed in its triple name. It was a session of the Executive Committee, called to take firm and definite action, on the eve of the meeting of the State Committee of the Democratic Party to-day. Before it could take such action, however, it had to perfect its own organization by the election of permanent officers and fill up gaps in the Executive Committee itself. This brought on discussion, which waxed hotter and hotter, until the Chairman had to assert himself and direct the action of the meeting with a firm hand.

At the executive session in the afternoon H. H. Rockwell of Chemung was chosen Permanent Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Henry Nichols of Kings its Permanent Secretary. H. M. McDonald of New York, President of the league, made a farewell address, in which he declared that the object of the league was "to reorganize the party in the State, so that it shall be a truly Democratic Party."

The night session, at which H. H. Rockwell presided, was opened by the report of the Credential Committee, and a fight immediately followed on the question and rights of proxies. There was a hiatus in the committee, as fifteen or twenty Assembly districts were without representation. The Credential Committee suggested the temporary appointment of members present to fill the vacancies. This brought on a debate, which was joined in by nearly all the members, and at the same time points of order were raised faster than the Chairman could decide them, or even hear them; and the discussion grew even more confused when it was discovered that F. P. Hulette of Wyoming held two proxies. Chairman Rockwell ruled that a member could hold as many proxies as he could get. An appeal was taken, but the ruling was sustained.

During the debate William Martin said that Mr. Hulette in citing examples to defend the holding of more than one proxy had "got down so low as Roswell P. Flower." [Hisses.]

Demand for a Hearing.

On motion of F. P. Hulette it was resolved that a committee of fifteen should present the address adopted by the Committee of Fifty of the League at Syracuse on Aug. 12 to the State Committee at their meeting at the Hoffman House to-day. The salient part of this address is the following:

In the event you determine not to call a State Convention, but make the nomination, we then demand that you in the exercise of the authority delegated to you, place before the voters of the State of New York an address containing a clear and unequivocal reaffirmation of the platform of the convention which gave you existence, and which unreservedly reaffirmed the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and nominate a candidate well known to have been and who now is in full accord with those platforms.

The resolution adopted concludes as follows:

And resolved, Further, that the Chairman be directed to respectfully request the State Committee to grant the committee of fifteen herein authorized a reasonable length of time in which to advocate the adoption by the State Committee of the recommendations contained in the above address.

The Committee of Fifteen was appointed as follows: H. H. Rockwell of Chemung, Chairman; O. H. Snyder and Charles House of Erie, Charles A. Burke of Franklin, Dean F. Currie of Orleans, H. M. McDonald, Willis Abbott, and James A. Gray of New York; John McCarthey of Onondaga, T. W. Cantwell of Albany, F. P. Hulette of Wyoming, Henry Nichols of Kings, Michael McCabe of Rockland, Charles F. Wadsworth of Livingston, and H. P. Witherstine of Herkimer.

It was also resolved that the Executive Committee, when it adjourned, would adjourn to meet at 3 P. M. to-day in the Metropolitan Hotel, to receive the report of the Committee of Fifteen. The secretary announced that the Japanese room in the Hoffman House has been rented for to-day, and will be the headquarters of both committees, so that they may be close to the State Committee.

Chicago Platform Again.

Charles A. Burke of Franklin offered a resolution reaffirming the Chicago platform and declaring that "no man should be nominated for any office or allowed to exercise any control in Democratic conventions or in the councils of the party who does not indorse and support the doctrines enunciated in the platform of the party." The resolution was adopted.

M. J. O'Leary of Erie offered a resolution, which was adopted, condemning the killing of the miners at Hazleton.

Dr. R. A. Gunn of this city tried to offer a resolution to put an end to the calling of the previous question. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the previous question is a gag law, which is only resorted to by those who fear free speech and independent action, and that hereafter it be not allowed by this body till a full expression of opinion be had.

The members hissed and shouted so that he could not be heard, and the Chairman finally declared him and his resolution out of order, as the previous question had been called.

Among those present, in addition to the officers and the Committee of Fifteen, were ex-Senator F. M. Bixby of New York, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, M. A. Meagher, Kingston; Charles F. O'Brien of Broome, John N. Bailey, Auburn; S. J. Tilden, New Lebanon; J. D. Lynn, Rochester; James A. Zickler, Carmel; William H. Kinne, Ovid; Henry W. Cornell, Ithaca, and William Van Camp, Lyons. There were about 100 members of the committee at the meetings.

BRITISH GOLD FOR THE CANAL.

State Department Investigating the Report that Englishmen Will Complete the Work at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The State Department is quietly investigating the report that the English have obtained control of the Panama Canal and will complete the work. When the story of English activity in that quarter was first printed, several days ago, it was followed by emphatic denials, but almost direct confirmation has been received from Paris.

It is stated by Parisian capitalists who are in a position to know that negotiations for the transfer for the controlling interest in the canal stock have been under way for some time. It is not openly conceded that the deal has actually been consummated, but a trade of some kind is certainly on. There can be no transfer of the concessions for the canal to the English Government or to any other Government, but individuals with money enough can acquire control of the stock of the canal company, and that appears to be what is in view.

FAIR CASE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. Nettie B. Craven Loses in the Angus Suit Against Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The famous case of Angus vs. Craven, by which the executors and heirs of the late Senator James G. Fair sought to quiet the title of Mrs. Nettie B. Craven, a school teacher of this city, to two pieces of property on Ransom and Mission Streets, valued at $1,000,000, was finally decided for the plaintiff and the intervenors to-day by Superior Judge Slack, sitting as a Chancellor in Equity.

JAMES S. PARSONS DEAD.

He Wrecked the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 14.—James S. Parsons, ex-President of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, died at his home in Windham Centre, last night, though it was not learned outside the immediate family until to-day. His death resulted from cancer of the stomach. After he had wrecked the insurance company, about ten years ago, he fled to Canada, and has been an exile until about a month ago, when he returned to his old home.

Though there were several indictments against him, the authorities satisfied themselves that he had come home to die and made no effort to arrest him. The wreck of the company, in 1887, was followed by the flight of Mr. Parsons Only a few intimate friends knew where he went. It has been stated that in recent years he has been engaged in the lumber business in Canada.

Stabbed by His Daughter's Lover.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—John Tereskey, foreman in the Cooper & Hewitt rolling mill, was fatally wounded this evening by Andrew Petrie. Petrie is a young man who for some time has been paying attention to Annie Tereskey, daughter of the foreman. This was objected to by the girl's father. This evening Petrie called on the girl, and the father, learning of his presence in the house, started to eject the young man, when the latter resisted with a knife, which he used with such effect that Tereskey cannot live.

THE MISSISSIPPI STRANDED

Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Run Aground to Avoid Collision with a Schooner.

FAST OFF FORT WADSWORTH

Efforts to Haul Her Off Proved Unsuccessful—Ten Feet of Water in Her Hold and Part of Her Cargo Must Be Lightered.

To avoid collision with a small coal schooner, the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mississippi, bound in from London, ran her nose into the mud south of Fort Wadsworth at 7:20 o'clock last night, and at a late hour was still fast, with little prospect of being hauled off before high tide this morning.

The Mississippi, in command of Capt. E. G. Cannon, sailed from London Sept. 2 with fifteen cabin passengers, of whom nine are women, and a general cargo. She passed in at Sandy Hook last evening at 6:40 in charge of Pilot Joseph H. Nelson.

As she approached the Narrows, the pilot noticed a two-masted schooner working down. The wind was light, and the schooner was moving sluggishly. She finally put about, but so lazily that, despite the fact that the steamer had slowed down, it was soon seen that the sailing craft would not clear the steamer's bow.

The pilot took his only alternative of clearing her, and the wheel was thrown hard over to starboard. The Mississippi sheered off to port and cleared the schooner's stern by about 100 feet. In another instant she slid into the mud off the Government reservation south of Fort Wadsworth. So easily did she take the bottom that no fright was caused among the passengers, and she came to a standstill with her nose about sixty feet from the shore, and on an even keel.

The tide was running in at the time, and it was hoped that she might be floated at 10 o'clock, when the tide is high. The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company sent the wrecking tugs I. J. Merritt and Hustler at once to the Mississippi's assistance.

The Merritt arrived from her dock at Stapleton fifteen minutes after the Mississippi grounded, and sped a hawser on to her to keep her in position till the tide rose. The Hustler arrived later from the city with P. A. S. Franklin, the New York agent, aboard. She got a hawser to the steamer, and an effort was made to haul her off at 10 o'clock. The Hustler's hawser parted, and the work was given up for the night. It was said that about half her length was in the mud, and that the rest of her was afloat, there being thirty feet of water under her stern.

The first examination of the hold revealed no water, but later it was discovered that there were ten feet of water in the fore part. An order was sent to the city for lighters, and Agent Franklin said that part of the cargo forward would be taken out.

The passengers will be examined by the Health Officer early this morning, and may be transferred by tug to the city. It will be high tide at Fort Wadsworth at about 10:15 o'clock this morning, and if the vessel has not already been worked free, it is confidently believed that she will then be got off.

The blame was laid to the schooner by the officers of the steamship. They did not make out her name. She stood in toward Staten Island so long, they said, that she narrowly averted going ashore herself.

The Mississippi is the smallest vessel of the Atlantic Transport fleet, and is the only one having a single screw. She flies the British flag, though it is generally understood that Americans are the principal owners of the line. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, seven years ago, and measures 3,571 tons. She is a schooner rigged, steel vessel, 371 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 26½ feet depth. She has three decks and seven bulkheads.

The Mississippi had an unfortunate experience earlier in the year. Bound from London here, she came into port on May 31, with a big hole in her starboard bow, caused by collision with the Thingvalla Line steamship Hekla. It was during a fog on May 27 that the collision occurred, 1,200 miles east of New York. The Mississippi's damage was entirely above water, and, though the steering gear had been deranged by the wreckage, which had been jammed against, necessary repairs were effected, and she reached port without further trouble.

The Hekla had her bow stove in, but her injury, too, was confined to above the water line. Her master, Capt. Laub, had a bulkhead of timber and lime constructed against the collision bulkhead to strengthen it, and she proceeded in safety to Christiansand.

RIFLE IN KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Edward Calahan Removed as Chairman of a Democratic County Committee for Using It.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—Edward Calahan, the alleged leader of the Ku-Klux, which organization has waged a relentless warfare on the Red Strings in Breathitt County, has been removed as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Breathitt by Major Johnston, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The chief objection to Calahan is that he used the deadly rifle in politics just as he did in the war with the Red Strings, which has resulted in the killing of several members of the Red Strings, including their chief, Capt. "Bill" Strong.

A few weeks ago there was a primary election in Breathitt for the Democratic nomination for County School Superintendent. James and Alexander Hargis championed the cause of one candidate and Calahan that of the other. On the face of the returns, before they were canvassed by the County Committee, Calahan's man won by six majority, but the Hargis men tried to count their man in on a technicality.

Word was sent to Calahan of what was being done, and next morning he and ten of his henchmen, armed with rifles, arrived in Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, took possession of the Court House, canvassed the returns, and declared the Calahan man the Democratic nominee.

The Hargis faction, while smarting under what they alleged an injustice, quietly submitted to the rifle rule, but they sent a commission to Chairman Johnston, with the result that Calahan was removed as Chairman and James Hargis appointed in his stead.

REFUSE UNBOXED LIQUOR.

Two Railroads Will Not Carry It into South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—Original package people, competitors of the dispensary under recent decisions of the United States courts, received a shock to-day when the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line Roads, controling three-fourths of all inter-State lines, posted circulars refusing to hereafter receive for shipment into this State unboxed liquor packed in chaff or sawdust in cars. It is only by such shipments that the "original package" dealers can sell with profit, as otherwise bottles must be packed and shipped separately or in case, and cases cannot be broken.

The decision is believed to be the outcome of a conference between traffic managers of the roads and Gov. Ellerbe, held two weeks ago at the Governor's request. These roads have done an immense business with this class of freight, and have not sustained a single loss.

This is the notice of the Coast Line:

"Inasmuch as our legal department advises that the release adopted for shipments of liquor in bottles, packed in separate cases, will not be of legal effect to protect us against loss, in case of wreckage caused by our own negligence, and as property is not in shipping condition without a legally effective release, we give notice that, from and after Sept. 15, we will not receive shipments of liquor so packed."

That of the Southern is similar, indicating an understanding between them.

CORDON FOR GEN. BATCHELLER.

King Humbert Decorates Him for Services to the Postal Congress.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, who was President of the Universal Postal Congress held at Washington, D. C., last May, was to-day the recipient of a special honor from King Humbert of Italy. It is an acknowledgment of his general services as presiding officer of that international body, and consists of the decoration of the great cordon of the Crown of Italy.

MR. BELMONT'S SACRED CATTLE.

The Expensive Herd at Newport Is Offered for Sale.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—The collection of sacred cattle owned by O. H. P. Belmont, and kept at his farm on this island, has been offered for sale, and several persons are now negotiating for their purchase, prominent among them being the Providence Park Commission.

The collection includes specimens of the sacred cow and deer, the only ones that were ever imported, and that at great expense. The reason that Mr. Belmont wishes to dispose of them is because he cannot give them the skilled care that is required. It is not known what figure is demanded, but it is understood that the price is enormous

GREEN TWO-CENT STAMPS.

The Administration Decides Upon a Change of Color.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, after consultation with the President, have decided to change the color of the current two-cent postage stamps from carmine to green of the shade now used on Government notes. The ten-cent postage stamp, which is now printed in green, will be changed to some other color, possibly carmine.

It is thought that the green is a more desirable color than carmine, besides saving the Government about $10,000 in the difference in cost between the two inks.

Postal Card Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Upon the recommendation of Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt, the Postmaster General to-day awarded the contract for supplying postal cards for the four years beginning Dec. 1 next to Albert Daggett of Washington.

DULUTH NEAR BANKRUPTCY.

Result of the Forfeited Tax Law Passed by the State Legislature.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 14.—In a communication to the Council, Mayor Truelsen advises that body that unless steps are taken to prevent the operation of the forfeited tax law passed by the last Legislature, the City of Duluth and County of St. Louis will become bankrupt. The Mayor characterizes the law in question as part of a conspiracy to defraud the county and city of $1,500,000.

The bill provides that all persons owing back taxes, penalties, and interest to the city and county since 1891 shall have until 1898 to pay them. If, at the expiration of that time, all of the dues have not been paid the property may be sold at auction for not less than the State taxes. This means that the city and county would lose everything, and it is alleged that this was what the big land companies, which fathered the bill, designed to bring about.

It is charged that certain real estate firms here have returned money to Eastern investors, who sent it to them to pay taxes, advising them not to pay their taxes. The firms accused of having done this are roundly denounced on every hand.

According to the Mayor and other city officials, the city is in a bad financial condition. Nearly all the funds except that for building the municipal water plant are practically exhausted. Unless some steps are taken soon the city will be compelled to default on city orders and will not have money enough in the Treasury to pay current expenses.

The Mayor recommends that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the law.

THE NASHVILLE EXCEPTION.

City as Secure from Yellow Fever as New York—An Ideal Season Begins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attendance at our exposition is increasing daily, and nothing can prevent the ultimate success of this great enterprise, unless it be an erroneous impression which may be allowed to grow in the East regarding Nashville's proximity to the yellow fever district.

There never has been, at any time, a case of yellow fever originating at any point nearer to Nashville than Memphis, Tenn., which is 230 miles distant from Nashville. There is no more danger of yellow fever appearing in Nashville than in Philadelphia or New York. We have no water communication with New Orleans or Memphis, and Ocean Springs, which is the nearest point to Nashville where yellow fever exists, is 525 miles distant.

The season is far advanced, and the temperature prevailing here at night would destroy the germs of yellow fever if they existed. The best authorities here agree that the cases of yellow fever along the Gulf coast are of an unusually mild form, and some of these authorities do not concede that the prevailing disease is yellow fever.

So much depends upon the exact truth being known, that I would most urgently beg you to give the widest publicity to the real facts about Nashville, and its absolute security against yellow fever.

The city was never before so clean and the health reports show an unusually small death rate. Besides this, we are fast approaching the season when our climate is truly ideal. We will appreciate your assistance. HERMAN JUSTI,
Chief Bureau of Promotion and Publicity,
Tennessee Centennial Exposition.
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba.

The pressure is relatively low in North Carolina. An area of high pressure is central in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and a second off the North Pacific coast. Northwesterly winds from the latter have caused a decided fall in temperature in the Missouri Valley and the northern plateau, Medicine Hat reporting a fall of 30 degrees and Swift Current 24 degrees in twenty-four hours. The temperature has also fallen in the lower lake region and New England; it has risen in the upper lake region and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers have occurred in the Middle and West Gulf States and the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	71	71
6 A. M.	59	67	70
9 A. M.	62	67	71
12 M.	68	69	72
4 P. M.	70	74	76
6 P. M.	66	74	75
9 P. M.	64	67	70
12 P. M.	65	65	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¼
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1896	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 66 degrees, at 8:25 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Stormy Session in Brooklyn Last Night for Control of the Republican Organization.

LOW'S CANDIDACY INDORSED

The Primaries Will Definitely Decide the Contest—Dutcher Declared for Schroeder—Worth Men Force a Low Resolution Through.

County Clerk Jacob Worth of Kings lost control of the General Committee at its meeting last night, in the

dates he had given, from Saturday till Tuesday noon, to settle contests and do anything else that was necessary.

The Chairman said that the roll would be called on the amendment of Mr. Buttling, as Mr. Dutcher's substitute had not been seconded. Half a dozen men declared they had seconded the substitute, and the Chairman reversed his ruling, saying that he had no wish to shut off a vote.

These tellers were appointed: Robert B. Sedgwick and Jacob Brenner, Worth men, and George A. Nelson and Timothy R. Strobridge, Willis men. The votes showed 107 for the Willis faction in support of Mr. Dutcher's substsitute, as against 98 for the Worth-Buttling combination. When five votes consecutively voted "No," or against Willis, in Mr. Woodruff's ward—the Twenty-second—there were loud cheers and many cries of "What's the matter with Seth Low?"

Seth Low Indorsed.

As soon as the report of the Organization Committee dismissing the protest made from the Twenty-sixth Ward and sustaining the right of Israel F. Fischer, Charles E. Bryson, Abraham Miller, George E. Wilbecan, Charles L. Perry, and W. M. Fransecky to their seats in the convention, another struggle for supremacy was begun by the rival factions. Controller Palmer of the Seventeenth Ward offered this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the ense of this committee that the action of the Citizens' Committee of New York City in placing Seth Low before the citizens of the Greater New York as the candidate for the Mayoralty at the coming election in no way interferes with the rights or prerogatives of the Republican City Convention in making a nomination for the office of Mayor, and such action should not be deemed a bar to his nomination by the Republican City Convention.

Senator Brush offered as a substitute:

Whereas, This committee recognizes the ability and integrity of our former fellow-townsman, the Hon. Seth Low, whose name is now being canvassed by a large number of citizens for Mayor of the Greater City, and recognizes the necessity for the concentration of all forces opposed to Tammany Hall.

Be it resolved, That in case Mr. Low should prove to be the unifying force among the friends of good Government, as expressed in his letter of last Spring, we will heartily support him as a candidate for Mayor if nominated by the Republican City Conventions.

Atterbury was on his feet to second the substitute and move the previous question. Nobody knew exactly what he meant, and there was a long discussion, after which the Chairman ruled that he couldn't move the previous question. He appealed from the Chair, and then, in the interests of harmony, as it looked as if the discussion would last all night, withdrew the motion altogether. Sheriff Buttling then got the floor and said he thought both resolutions more negative than affirmative.

"Let us," he said, "take a straight platform. Let us declare for Seth Low or against him. Let us declare for the Greater New York that the Republican Party of Kings recommends the nomination of Seth Low. Let us announce that we are a party of plain people, not a party whose idea seems to be to stir up anarchy by random speeches—"

Twenty men were on their feet in a moment, all trying to speak at once, but they did not feaze Buttling. He stood quietly until the Chairman restored some sort of order, and then went on:

"If we don't support Seth Low we will be the last. We are Republicans, and we will support the nominee of the Republican Party, but we don't want the party to put up a dummy. We want to vote for Seth Low, who can win. Let the movers of those resolutions stand up and say what they mean."

Senator Brush stood up. "My position is well known. I believe Seth Low is a man upon whom all can unite and go to victory. No man has yet been named who can so unite the party as he could. If there is anything in my resolution that is not clear I will make it clear. I meant it as a resolution that we support Mr. Low if he is the nominee of the Republican Party. No true Republican can support him as an independent. If you want Low get to work at the primaries and elect delegates who will nominate him, and then we'll vote for him and work for him."

Talk of Bulldozing.

After Mr. Palmer had explained his resolution, Benjamin F. Blair demanded an opportunity to discuss the resolutions, and offered as an amendment to strike out all after the word "if" in Senator Brush's resolution, Congressman Hurley moved the previous question, and Mr. Blair commented bitterly on the cowardice of men who, controlling a majority vote, refused to allow the opposition to be heard.

"I trust no one," interjected Mr. Worth, catching the Chairman's eye, "will interfere with the discussion. This discussion is the most important matter that has come before this committee in the last half century. An attempt to strangle free speech is something entirely novel to me."

Here the County Clerk was interrupted by roars of laughter, mingled with groans and queries, "Who's the bulldozer?" Mr. Worth replied, as soon as he was able to make himself heard:

"The bulldozing has been absolutely on the other side."

G. H. Roberts of the Seventh Ward got up to speak, but sat down again when the Chairman demanded order and said the squabbling must cease. Mr. Atterbury then declared that the object of the appeal against the Chair had nothing to do with the vote for or against Mr. Low. He insisted that he had a right to move as he had moved, but would now revoke his previous action by moving the adoption of Mr. Palmer's resolution.

It was a regular love feast for a minute. Senator Brush said he was willing to make any alteration in his resolution to suit Mr. Palmer, and then moved that Mr. Palmer's resolution be adopted with this addition: "And we express our hope that he will be so nominated by the Republican Convention."

Buttling called for the yeas and nays, and the necessary ten men got up to support the motion. There was another discussion then, in which everybody tried to talk at once, and then Senator Brush said he withdrew his amendment. No sooner had he so announced himself than Mr. Blair offered a like resolution, which was received with shouts by at least three-quarters of the delegates present. John M. Ward, Assistant District Attorney, declared himself unalterably in favor of Seth Low.

"Shall we," he asked, "be a party of trimmers, afraid to say what we think? We believe the virtues that go to make up a great American citizen are embodied in Seth Low. He is a Republican who believes in party organization as part of the genius of government." [Cries from the gallery: "Who killed Blaine?"] Mr. Ward continued, as soon as the disturbance ceased, to express his belief that with Seth Low the party could win, but without him the city and county offices must fall to Tammany Hall. He then offered the resolution indorsing Mr. Low, which has been already quoted.

Cheers for Schroeder.

Mr. Dutcher rose and spoke at length. He said it was evident from the feeling manifested in the committee that Mr. Low would not prove a unifying force. When a few men like those who nominated Seth Low declared him to be the only pure and noble man, it reminded him of the three tailors who thought they were the City of London. The Citizens' Union, Mr. Dutcher went on, had refused to confer with the Republican Party, and therefore no consideration was due them from the Republican Party.

It was at this point that Mr. Dutcher introduced the name of Mr. Schroeder. It was received with cheers, which lasted at least a couple of minutes. Mr. Dutcher finished his address by ridiculing the signatures to the Seth Low petition and declaring that the Citizens' Union dare not expose the lists to the light of day.

Mr. Worth replied to Mr. Dutcher, first extolling his courage, and then expressing his admiration for a man who had the courage of his convictions. He ridiculed Mr. Dutcher's contention that the people would not vote for Low because Low voted for Cleveland and against Blaine and Harrison, by showing that Charles A. Schieren, who admitted that he had voted for Cleveland, was elected by the largest majority ever given to a Republican candidate in Brooklyn.

Nothing could be so bad for the party, Mr. Worth continued, as to name a Republican ticket against the independent ticket. This committee cannot afford to adjourn without offering some such resolution as the one just adopted. Should the Citizens' Union nominate a complete ticket, except in the most overwhelmingly Republican districts not a single Republican, as a Republican, could be elected.

"Anything," Mr. Worth said in conclusion, "is better than Tammany. How can you expect to elect a Republican without independent support, when there is a 6,000 Democratic majority? We are under everlasting obligations to the Citizens' Union for the nomination of Seth Low. I trust the resolution will be adopted."

It was near midnight when the roll was called, and the first vote cast showed beyond any room for doubt the reception the resolution would receive. When the name of Theodore B. Willis was called a prompt and distinct "Aye" notified his followers that Mr. Willis meant what he said when he announced that his followers were not against Low, but were against the party pledging itself to a man not yet nominated by the regular party convention, but also saw that he had no power to stem the tide of sentiment for Low. Atterbury of the Twenty-third Ward was another of the prominent men who voted "Aye," and carried nearly all the delegation with him. The total vote as announced by the tellers was 151 for and 38 against the resolution.

Several of the delegates rose to explain their votes, many of those who voted "yea" explaining that they would not vote for Mr. Low unless he was the nominee of the Republican Convention, and as many of those who voted "nay" explaining that they would vote for him gladly if the party convention should choose him as its candidate.

W. A. Prendergast of Mr. Dutcher's ward said he believed in deferring to his seniors, but he could not shut his eyes to the Low sentiment in the Twenty-second Ward, and he believed those who sent him to the committee would wish him to support the resolution. Like reports were received from almost every ward represented.

Almost the entire force of the men known as the Woodruff crowd voted against the resolution.

GRATIFYING EXPERIENCE

A Jamestown Daughter Writes About Her Father and Mother.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—My mother suffered with severe sick headaches. Some one told her about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she bought four bottles. When she had taken this medicine she was cured, and she does not have the sick headaches at all now. My father has also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has restored his strength and helped him in other ways. Miss Lois Haycook, 20 Peach St.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HANBURY CALLED A TRAITOR.

Sheriff Buttling Says He Went Back on His Pledges.

Sheriff Buttling said after the meeting:

"Our defeat is due to Harry A. Hanbury. He and his Eighth Ward crowd sold us out. We were in caucus last evening, and six times, upon six different questions, Hanbury voted with us.

"Furthermore he solemnly pledged himself to Mr. Worth and myself to support us. His treachery lost us control of the committee, for he caused at least two changes in other wards."

The men whom Hanbury carried with him are John J. Barrett, George H. Parshall, and S. Olsen.

NEW ROCHELLE CONVENTIONS.

One Was Called, but the Factions Separated and Held Two.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Republican Town Convention held here this evening to select delegates to the County Convention, to be held at White Plains on Tuesday, was the warmest gathering that ever assembled in the village. Well-known villagers swore at each other, called each other names, and threatened each other with all kinds of bodily harm until the police arrived. Malloy and Long, both of whom are aspirants for nomination as Sheriff, caused the trouble.

The difficulty started when it was in order to elect a Chairman. W. K. Palmer was in the chair. He is a Long man. When the vote was taken he declared himself elected under the unit rule. This was not satisfactory to the Molloy men. Their delegations were larger than the Long delegations, but there were more separate Long delegations. The Molloy men therefore wanted the unit rule abolished. Mr. Palmer refused to entertain this.

Some one shouted, "Robbery!" This was followed by calls of "Gag law!" "Thief!" "A steal!" and similar cries. Then the convention got on its feet and a scene of the wildest description followed. Men went about the room cursing and swearing and shaking their fists. Mr. Palmer retained the Chair. The police were finally called and quiet was restored. The outcome of it all was that the meeting split and each faction held a convention of its own.

Republican Committee to Meet.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-morrow night to take action on the amendments to the Constitution proposed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee and the proposed call for primaries and county and district conventions. The primaries are to be held on Sept. 20, and election district leaders have been instructed to permit no member of the Citizens' Union to vote at them. In the call particular attention has been directed toward that provision in the Election Code which makes it a penal offense for members of an organization to vote at the primaries of one which they oppose. It is said that members of the Citizens' Union will test the matter, on the ground that the Republican organization knowingly permitted the names of members of the Union to remain on the rolls when they were purged last June, and for this reason the organization cannot legally refuse permission to such to vote at the primaries.

MR. PLATT IN WASHINGTON.

To See the President with Relation to New York Appointments—May Discuss City Politics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Several prominent New York Republicans arrived in Washington to-day. Among the number was Senator T. C. Platt, who came down to have an interview with President McKinley on the subject of several New York appointments which are still "hanging fire."

Mr. Platt registered at the Arlington Hotel, where he almost immediately went to his room and retired. He said he had done a day's work before leaving New York City, and he gave orders that no cards should be sent to him. In the corridor he met Congressmen Odell and Wilson, with whom he had a few minutes' conversation, presumably on political matters.

The Senator expects to see the President to-morrow, and to talk with him principally in connection with filling the offices of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, the Surveyorship of the Port of New York City, and the office of Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

For the District Attorneyship of the Northern New York District, Henry L. Burnett has been indorsed by the machine organization; for the Surveyorship of the Port of New York, Silas C. Croft is the machine candidate, and for the Marshalship, William Henkel is favored, and it is presumed the Senator will urge upon the President the desirability of promptly filling these offices with the candidates named.

The Mayoralty situation in New York City undoubtedly will be discussed with the President.

There are two Assistant Appraiserships at the Port of New York to be filled, and the presence of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at the Port, who also arrived here to-day, is supposed to be in connection with that matter.

J. M. Dickey, a prominent New York Republican who has been indorsed for a prominent Federal office, is also in the city.

Referring to Senator Platt's visit to Washington Republican politicians in this city say it will be easier for the machine to hold the rank and file in line for a partisan municipal campaign policy if some of the "held-up" offices shall be filled.

It is said Senator Platt will tell the President the Republicans of New York are solidly opposed to the nomination of Seth Low, and that if the organization is to be preserved the National Administration must come to the rescue and declare itself in favor of Republican partisanship.

It is feared though by some that the friendship of Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss for Mr. Low and his public declaration in favor of Mr. Low's nomination or indorsement by the Republican organization, may deter the President from looking at the situation from Senator Platt's point of view.

It is said this is all the more likely, inasmuch as Secretary Bliss is believed to stand high in the estimation of the President. For this reason it is thought that the Administration may decline to take any part in the politics of the Mayoralty contest.

Death of James Loughlin.

The body of James Loughlin, the retired commission and produce dealer, who died Monday in his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., arrived in this city last night and was taken to his home at 445 West Forty-seventh Street. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Church of the Sacred Heart, on West Fifty-first Street, and the body will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Loughlin was well known to the produce trade, and was for many years in the business at Desbrosses and Greenwich Streets. He leaves a widow and a family of nine children, the youngest fifteen years old.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LOW'S LETTER DISCUSSED

Mr. Quigg, After Conference with Senator Platt, Criticises the Nominee.

WARM PRAISE BY REPUBLICANS

Mayor Strong Declares that He Will Vote for Mr. Low—Prominent German-Americans Approve His Position on the Raines Law.

After having had a long conference with Senator T. C. Platt, Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee gave out the following statement yesterday in regard to Seth Low's letter of acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor:

"Mr. Low explains his position clearly enough when he says 'I am a Republican, but—'. Mr. Low has always been 'a Republican, but—'. He is a Republican, but he could not lend the favoring light of his countenance to James G. Blaine. He is a Republican, but he could not bring himself to the support of Benjamin Harrison. He is a Republican, but he felt it his duty to resign from the party organization because, as he said, he did not believe in protection to American industries. He is a Republican, but his hand is always against his party. He is conspicuous only in movements to put or keep the Republican Party out of power.

"A Personal Political Machine."

"His present 'but' is that if elected, although a Republican, he will forget that fact while in office, and he actually seems to think that there is some mysterious sort of virtue in so doing. 'The patronage of the city,' he says, 'shall not be used for the purpose of either strengthening or weakening one party or another.' Now, I am a Republican who can find no distinction between the advantage of my party and the welfare of my country. In the light of the experience of the last ten years, not to go back further, I believe that it means bread and butter and happy homes for the American people to uphold the Republican Party, and that every public place which honors a Republican and broadens his influence, however small or great may be the field of his endeavor, tends to maintain those principles of Government that are necessary to the public welfare. Mr. Low's pretty plan to secure to himself supreme power, 'free from all partisan obligations,' is simply a scheme to create, under pretense of devotion to the public good, a purely personal political machine.

"As for his fair promises, he has already shown that he can break them as fast as they are made. He said in his letter of June 7 that he would not accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union unless it could be shown that his candidacy would be a 'unifying force among the friends of good Government.' This was positive assurance that he would not allow his candidacy to divide the anti-Tammany forces, and that he would not run at all unless he could run under the same conditions of harmony which gave success to the anti-Tammany ticket two years ago. He has deliberately violated this pledge.

"So soon as he saw that his political record and the methods employed by the Citizens' Union to force his candidacy upon the Republicans had rendered his nomination impossible in our convention, but that an agreement upon almost any other of the prominent candidates might easily be effected, instead of withdrawing himself from the situation to make room for one of these, as he was in honor bound to do, even if he had not made so specific a pledge, he gave the word to the politicians in the Citizens' Union to go ahead and make his nomination a formal fact. The man who would do this is not a patriot. He is a selfish egotist. He shows that his promises are of no account."

Opinion of Mr. Low's letter varies with the politics of the individual. Senator Platt's partisan friends generally condemn the letter and the candidacy of the man who wrote it. In the judgment of Republican politicians, Mr. Low will not be nominated by the City Convention.

Mr. Olcott Is Silent.

Machine sentiment favors the candidacy of W. M. K. Olcott. The District Attorney called at Republican Headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with Chairman Quigg. Later they dined together. Mr. Olcott would not discuss his candidacy nor Mr. Low's letter. Committeeman Gibbs, in an interview, strongly opposed Mr. Low's views and his candidacy.

"The letter is one," said Mr. Gibbs, "which any man who is a bidder for votes would write. It is not a strong letter. There is no reason why the Republican organization should nominate Mr. Low. His position on the Raines law, in my judgment, will draw away from him the temperance vote, and he will get no support from the liquor element. It is my opinion that if all elements opposed to Tammany Hall should nominate Mr. Low at this time he would be defeated. I suppose that the Democrats and Mugwumps of the Citizens' Union will be for him. But my idea of a Republican is one who supports the whole ticket in National and local elections. Mr. Low has twice refused to support the National candidates of the Republican Party, and gave as his reason a disbelief in protection.

Gibbs Suspects a Free-Trade Boom.

"To sum up, the free-traders are booming him in the hope that they will be able to control for him the delegates to the next National Convention. I should be opposed to any man who could not stand on the St. Louis platform. Mr. Low could not do that, and it makes his nomination at this time impossible to the Republican organization. I am one of those who believe that if the Republicans nominate a good ticket, headed by a man like District Attorney Olcott, and with other candidates of like records as good as his, we can elect it.

"At any rate the issue has got to be raised against the irresponsibles, who say that they are the people, and that they purpose to make nominations for us and relieve us of all responsibility. I am one of those willing to stand up and be counted, and have done forever with men who will not belong to the Republican Party because they cannot control its policy and patronage. The Citizens' Union is not fooling any one but themselves. In my judgment, if Mr. Low is still a candidate on election, he will receive fewer votes than he would have received had he not written that letter."

Charles Steckler, leader of the Manhattan Democracy, said: "The Manhattan Democrats are for Andrew H. Green for Mayor. We believe that he is the man who ought to be nominated. At this time we can discuss no other candidate."

"I approve of Mr. Low's views on the excise question," said Sheriff Tamsen, "and, in a general way, the letter as a whole."

Mr. Scott Approves and Disapproves.

"It is an excellent document," said Corporation Counsel Scott; "such a letter as any right-minded man would write if he were a nominee for Mayor. I cannot speak in detail, as I have not read the letter with sufficient care. I don't see why any man nominated for Mayor could not write such a letter.

"In regard to what Mr. Low says about the excise question, I do not agree with his proposal of referendum. It would be an evasion of responsibility by the Legislature. Nor do I agree with his quasi approval of the Raines law. I think that measure is utterly bad, particularly its provisions which give no discrimination as to moral character. The State ought not to get any portion of the excise fees, since the city has to bear all the burden.

"I agree with what Mr. Low says about franchises. The city ought to own and control them. What he says about civil service and patronage I suppose any man would say; it is what I would say, were I a candidate."

Gen. Wager Swayne said: "If carte blanche had been given to me to draft a statement of the position and views of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York to which I belong, and which are my views also, they could not have been more perfectly expressed."

William Brookfield, leader of the anti-Platt organization, said: "I desire to congratulate Mr. Low on his letter, and on his acceptance of the nomination for Mayor by the people. I think it is a strong document, and one which will strengthen his position as a Mayoralty candidate. It is difficult for me to understand how any wise and sagacious man, having in mind the interest of his party, can oppose Mr. Low."

Strong Will Vote for Low.

"I will vote for Seth Low for Mayor," said Mayor Strong yesterday, after reading Mr. Low's letter of acceptance over very carefully. "Should he receive the Republican indorsement I would take off my coat and work for him harder than I would work for myself. I want to see him elected, and it is a pity that we cannot have a union on him. It will be uphill work without that, and it looks to me that unless the opposition is united, Tammany will win. But whether Mr. Low is nominated by the Republicans or not, I will vote for him. As to the other candidates, I will vote for those on the regular Republican ticket.

"Mr. Low's letter is a manly declaration of what he believes to be right. What he says meets my views exactly. There is no more loyal Republican in the country than I am, but I believe in non-partisan municipal government. I feel that during the past three years we have given a pretty conclusive test of non-partisan control of municipal affairs. We have Democrats in office who have performed the duties allotted to them satisfactorily. We have Republicans who have made the same record. City Government is purely a business matter.

"During the time I have occupied this chair I have been absolutely free from political entanglements. I believe that the people of New York are satisfied that non-partisan municipal government is what they want.

"It would be a great satisfaction to me to see Mr. Low the first Mayor of Greater New York. He is fitted for the place. He is familiar with the new charter, of which he was one of the framers, and he could take right hold and set the wheels of government of the great city in motion without delay. He is in every way qualified for the post."

The Mayor also said that he thought the Citizens' Union was a little hasty in nominating Mr. Low so early, but there are men in it who are old enough to know what they are doing. "They are experienced enough not to need advice from me. I hope that they will come out all right," he said.

German-Americans Approve.

Gustav H. Schwab said: "Mr. Low takes the only right position regarding the excise question, and indicates the true way in which it should be settled. His utterance will, I feel sure, be satisfactory to the intelligent thought of the city. It is in accord with that thought. The thinking Germans favor local option as the just and proper plan of settlement of the question."

Julius J. Frank said: "Mr. Low's views on the excise and Raines law are sensible, not to say statesmanlike, and it will be pretty hard for adverse critics to find fault with him. They will meet the views of the Germans, except those who have made up their minds really for other reasons to join hands with Tammany anyhow. We cannot reasonably ask more than that the law should represent the sentiment of the community. That is the most any of us ever asked.

"No one can question the soundness of Mr. Low's declaration that the execution of a law depends on the sentiment of the community in which it is applied. What he says of the superiority of the Raines law over its predecessors in the particular he points out is indisputably correct."

Arthur v. Briesen said: "I have always been in favor of Mr. Low. I was one of those who went to his house in 1894 to ask him to be a candidate for Mayor. His duties to his college prevented him from being a candidate then. Now whatever my efforts can accomplish will be done to elect him. It is a splendid chance for Greater New York to get a great Mayor, a man who has had vast experience in a similar place as Mayor of Brooklyn and who helped to draft the new charter, and whose capacity fits him to lead us, and a man who is not surpassed by any man in the United States, either in natural beauty of character or in accomplishments. What he says regarding the Raines law and the excise generally is wise and proper. It is a question in which every man in the city is interested. Every independent mind must see the wisdom of leaving the excise law we are to live under here to the judgment of the people in the city, and not to country folks who do not know the needs of city life. All of us who have spent a month or two in the country have observed that what would be good for us here in the city would be injurious there, and that what may be very good there would seriously injure us. The country people should not have the power to regulate the liquor laws here, according to their needs and the opinions they form from their own surroundings. Mr. Low's letter expresses admirably what we should strive to attain to. If we consider how any unsuitable law leads to corruption, as the past has proved, and how any law the people have had no hand in making causes opposition from the public, we can see that local option for the city as a whole or even for different sections of it is the only solution of the question.

Unfair Taxation.

"I confess I wish Mr. Low had referred in his letter to the taxation put on this city. We are getting very much in the same position the American people were in when in the last century they rebelled against taxation without representation. The representatives of the country districts have increased our taxes $88,000,000 and reduced their own. We ought to serve notice that this great city will not in the future submit to the dictates of the self-interest which results in increased taxation upon us, to the dictates of prejudice, which led to the Raines bill and other monstrosities, and to the dictates of partisanship, which are the real shackles the people are trying to throw off."

Herman Ridder declined to discuss Mr. Low's letter. He said he may be able to say something in a few days, after the meeting of the German-American Union.

Comments of Members of the Union.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union expressed opinions on Mr. Low's letter yesterday as follows:

Joseph Larocque—Mr. Low's letter, it seems to me, covers the entire ground. There can be no dispute as to his eminent fitness for the office for which he has been put in nomination. By his training, education, and experience in municipal affairs he is beyond question fully qualified for the discharge of the onerous duties of the office. His whole letter shows that he is a broad-minded citizen, of liberal views, deeply interested in the welfare and success of the great city, and a firm believer in the principle of home rule.

H. R. Kunhardt—Excellent in every respect.

William J. Schieffelin—A wise letter, outlining policies which will surely be approved by sensible citizens.

George Tombleson—Such a man as Seth Low's letter shows him to be is the sort of man the labor people have often wished to see Mayor of our city.

Richard Watson Gilder—It is the letter of a statesman—large minded, wise, courageous—it is written by one of the country's greatest experts in the science of municipal government. The new imperial city wants, and is worthy to have, just such a man for its first Mayor.

W Harris Roome—I consider Mr. Low's letter as clear and forcible. It is a concise statement of the views of the Citizens' Union on the subject of municipal government. Its declarations in favor of home rule are especially strong and well timed.

Among the residents of Brooklyn who are of German birth or extraction, Mr. Low's reference to the Raines law in his letter of acceptance is regarded as somewhat vague in expression. Ex-Police Judge Goetting, who represents many German interests in the Twenty-second Ward, said: "Mr. Low fails to point out the remedy. We all know the present condition of affairs. Mr. Low should have stated his position clearly if he desired to make an impression upon the Germans."

Louis Phillips, lessee of Turn Hall, Meserole Street, said: "The Raines law has not so far equalized the trade. There is a great deal to be added to it. For instance, there is the ballroom business, and when I speak for it I speak for my own, which is the second largest in Brooklyn, as well as for the scores of other dance halls there are in the Eastern District. In these establishments at the present time the law is grossly violated because there is not a clause in it which is distinct enough or broad enough. Whatever Mr. Low or anybody else says they will not be able to put a satisfactory clause in the law. Personally he is not skilled enough on the subject. The law will never be properly framed until delegations of the various branches of the liquor trade be brought together—the Hall and Park Proprietors' Association as well as the lessees and owners of Summer gardens and seaside resorts."

R. Ross Appleton said: "The sentiment expressed in Mr. Low's letter of acceptance is the same as that heretofore expressed by Mr. Schieren, Mr. Wurster, and Mr. Strong. They were all nominees for Mayor, made by the Republican Party."

Walter B. Atterbury said: "Mr. Low's letter is practically the platform of the Republican Party."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was brief in his comment thus: "I consider it a very excellent letter. Further than that I desire not to be interviewed."

SENATOR PAVEY FOR LOW.

Wounded Pride Not a Valid Excuse for Non-Support.

Senator Pavey has sent the following letter to the President of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club:

32 Nassau Street, New York City, Sept. 14, 1897.

Walter G. Oakman, Esq., President, &c.:

Dear Sir: I regret that owing to my absence from the city this evening I cannot attend the meeting of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club "to consider the adoption of a resolution relative to a candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York." I am going to presume upon your patience to state what I think every Republican Club which considers such a resolution ought to do.

The Republican "organization" is responsible for the creation of Greater New York. The act was passed by the Legislature against the judgment of many "organization" men, who as Republican partisans feared the incorporation of one-half of the population of the State into one municipality, which might come under the control of Tammany Hall.

The Citizens' Union has nominated as its candidate for Mayor a Republican of high character and public distinction. Discussion of the etiquette of that nomination is futile and childish. Whatever we may think of their refusal to "confer" with the Republican "organization," we cannot question their right, as free American citizens, to nominate the candidate of their choice. His strength before the people need not be measured by their opinion of it. The fair and impartial canvass made by The New York Press shows him to be the hero of public sentiment as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

No reason has been suggested for a refusal of the Republican Convention to indorse this Republican and make him the party candidate other than the wounded pride and vanity of the "leaders" of the Republican "organization," who demanded a preliminary conference. To soothe this wounded pride and vanity Republicans are seriously asked to sacrifice both party interests and public welfare to the possible domination of Tammany Hall. The responsibility for that sacrifice rests now upon the Republican Party. The Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club can escape its share of that responsibility by supporting the nomination of Seth Low by the Republican City Convention. Yours, respectfully,

FRANK D. PAVEY.

MEN FOR THE OTHER OFFICES.

List of Names from Which Low's Companions May Be Chosen.

At yesterday's meeting of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, held at 32 Nassau Street, Secretary John C. Clark made a report on the preferences expressed by members of the Organization Committee for candidates for Controller and President of the Council on the ticket with Seth Low.

The names included those of Charles S. Fairchild, Henry W. Cannon, J. Harsen Rhoades, J. Hampden Robb, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Mayor Wurster, ex-Mayor Schieren, Alexander E. Orr, Oscar Straus, and F. A. Schroeder. No action was taken upon Mr. Clark's report, beyond an informal discussion of the names. The nominations will not be made for some days.

The committee yesterday discussed plans for larger meetings than have been held thus far in the campaign. Edward A. Drake, as Chairman of the Committee on Work Among Business Men, is arranging a series of business men's meetings. There was talk of arrangements for a mass ratification meeting. It will probably not be held before Oct. 1.

LINDSAY PARKER FOR LOW.

Both He and Dr. Matheson Declare for the Nominee.

Following in the footsteps of Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, who declared for Mr. Low on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, made a similar declaration yesterday. Dr. Parker is one of the best-known clergymen in his denomination in the City of Churches.

"Mr. Low's letter of acceptance," he said, "is exactly what one might expect from a man of his characteristic record. As Mayor of Brooklyn, he was, from first to last, actuated by intelligent, honest, and fearless public spirit. I am a Democrat and he is a Republican, but party politics has nothing to do with the issue before us. He believes in the sovereignty of the common people he considers their will, and in regard to the Raines law question, as in other respects, he desires to administer for their well-being, as he sees it, to the best of his ability.

"As to the action of the Citizens' Union, like Dr. Abbott I am not an expert in the game of politics. But there are times when the only good play is bold play, and this is one of the times. As Mayor of the Greater New York, neither Seth Low nor any one else who may hold the office should need the indorsement of any political party. The Citizens' Union acted wisely in making its nomination when it did. Seth Low is my choice for the Mayoralty."

Dr. A. Ross Matheson, formerly President of the Kings County Medical Society, and one of the most prominent physicians in Brooklyn, also declared for Mr. Low yesterday.

Seth Low Accused of Vagueness.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union met at 617 Fifth Avenue last night and adopted a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the union Seth Low's remarks about the Raines law are purposely vague. The resolution declares that it is evident he favors the law in some regard and also its vigorous enforcement.

Committee of Fifty's Secret Session.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of Fifty held a session last night at its headquarters, on Montague Street, Brooklyn. The session lasted only twenty minutes, and Henry W. Maxwell said that the committee spent the time in reviewing the ground, but transacted no business of importance.

Restriction on Meetings Suspended.

The Board of Aldermen voted yesterday to suspend the ordinance in regard to holding political meetings and the shooting of fireworks in the streets until Nov. 10. Broadway and Fifth and Madison Avenues are excepted in the resolution.

Called Mr. Reynolds a "Scold."

The Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, which is John C. Sheehan's home district, held a big meeting at the Pequod Club House, in West Twenty-fifth Street, last night. State Senator Thomas F. Grady, who was the principal speaker, said that Seth Low was sure to be defeated, whether he was indorsed by the Republicans or not. He spoke of Chairman Reynolds of the Citizens' Union as a common scold.

Thomas J. Creamer Resigns.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer has resigned the Chairmanship of the Manhattan Democracy, which was organized by the Steckler brothers, and which suggested Andrew H. Green as the most suitable man for Mayor.

Prohibition Nomination.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—James W. Arnold of Tyrone has been nominated by the Prohibitionists of Schuyler County for member of the Assembly.

Rumored Vanderbilt Reconciliation.

Rumors from Newport that there has been a reconciliation between Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her son Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are regarded by friends of the family in this city as having substantial foundation. Since the estrangement caused by the young man's forming a matrimonial alliance against the wishes of his parents, influences of a pacific nature have been at work. Advantage was recently taken of the elder Mrs. Vanderbilt's presence in Newport to bring mother and son together. Those familiar with most of the circumstances say that the bond of affection between Mrs. Vanderbilt and young Cornelius has always been too strong to permit of any protracted feeling of bitterness between them.

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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP CLEARS THE COMPLEXION.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Senator Wellington Resigns the Party Leadership in a Speech Full of Bitterness.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—United States Senator George L. Wellington to-day resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, thus relinquishing the leadership of the party in this State, which he has held for the last three years. This action was taken at a meeting of the committee, and was the result of the Senator's defeat at the recent convention in Ocean City.

In resigning the Chairmanship Senator Wellington delivered a bitter speech, in which he is alleged to have asserted that the Republicans are doomed to certain defeat in the coming campaign in Maryland. His successor will be elected to-morrow, after the meeting of the State Convention, which was adjourned from Ocean City and which will take place here at noon. There is but little doubt that Phillips L. Goldsborough will be nominated at to-morrow's convention for Controller and Gen. Allan Rutherford for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the only State offices to be filled at the coming election.

Senator Wellington in his speech not only assumed the credit for whatever success the party had achieved in the past, but intimated very strongly that without his aid it was doomed to defeat next November, and he let it be distinctly understood that he would not raise a finger to help carry the election. It was a dramatic scene. His face was flushed, and he pounded the desk before him now and then with his clenched fist as he waxed wroth when he remembered the events of Ocean City. At first the committeemen were disposed to applaud him, and they gave him a good round of hand-clapping soon after he began to speak, but as he went on the applause grew less, and by and by a chorus of hisses burst forth at the back of the hall. Then he finished his speech in a tone of defiance, mingled with expressions of friendship for every one present.

"Two years ago," he said, "it was the pleasure of this committee to elect me to lead in the contest then impending. We were successful in 1895, and in 1896 I served again on the same conditions without hope of fee or reward. We were again successful.

"I have served the party to the best of my ability with one object alone in view—to attain victory. Everything I did during the past two years was for Republican success, and I was about to do the same thing once more.

"When I consented to be the head of this committee I took charge on the condition that I should have supreme control, and it was given to me. Victory resulted. But for months I have heard the attacks of individuals and of the press. I have heard the yell of hate, the hiss of envy, and the cry of folly, but I went on with my efforts to bring about another victory for the Republican Party. Since then I have witnessed events which frustrated and overturned the plans that I had made in order to achieve success for the glorious Republican Party.

"It has been said that I was trying to make myself a political boss in Maryland. I deny the assertion. You have overthrown the party organization. Now take it and do what you can with it. Win if you can."

Pointing to his letter of resignation, the Senator picked up his hat and strode out of the hall, followed by the Secretary and Treasurer, who also resigned. The committee accepted the resignations of all three.

BIRMINGHAM BUYING STEEL.

A Big English Order Received by a Cleveland Company.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—A shipment of steel from this country to England, which even the most sanguine person in America scarcely dreamed of, will be made by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company next week. Several days ago the Company received an order for 1,000 tons of bar steel from a large steel firm in Birmingham. The order stated that the steel should be in such shape as to permit of its being drawn into wire. It is expected that other orders will soon follow.

Birmingham always has been supposed to be the greatest place in the world for the manufacture of steel, but American ingenuity has caused that city to be far outstripped in the race for supremacy.

FIGHT FOR FOREST LANDS.

Constitutionality of the Law on Tax Sales Questioned.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—An effort has been instituted to have declared unconstitutional the act of the last Legislature which authorizes the Controller to set aside cancellations of tax sales made by his predecessors. This law would enable the State to recover some 200,000 acres of forest land.

To-day the Controller Roberts was served with an order granted by Supreme Court Justice Andrews of New York, and returnable before Justice McLaughlin, at Port Henry, on Sept. 20, compelling him to show cause why he should not abandon his proposed actions to recover the land in question, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. The order was obtained by Smith M Weed and Martin V. B. Turner of Plattsburg.

VIRGINIA POPUL

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE

Measures of Relief for Foolhardy Miners Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting.

DISTRESS BEGINS IN DAWSON

Government May Not Have the Power to Furnish Supplies—Private Persons Said to be Ready—For a Winter Trail Through Dyea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—At a Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Alger brought up the subject of the Klondike rush, and adverted to the probable necessity of relief measures for the benefit of Americans who have rushed heedlessly into the gold fields. The discussion of this matter was very informal and fruitless of definite results.

Secretary Alger laid before the Cabinet several telegrams urging relief for stricken prospectors, including one from the Citizens' Committee of Tacoma, representing that distress existed already at Dawson City, stating that starvation had begun, and praying that a revenue cutter be sent with supplies to St. Michael and chances taken on getting the supplies to those in need of them.

The discussion made it evident that the Cabinet was not clear that the Government authorities had warrant of law for furnishing supplies, but Secretary Alger telegraphed to Senator Perkins of California, who is interested in a line to Alaska, asking him if he would undertake to deliver a shipload of supplies at St. Michael. If it be found that the law will not permit the Government to send supplies, then relief will be furnished by private persons, in order that horror may not grow out of the rush for gold. Some consideration also was given to the practicability of getting supplies in by way of a projected Winter trail via Dyea.

WANTED LABORERS FOR KLONDIKE

Hungarians in Carteret, N. J., Fooled by a Clever Swindler.

CARTERET, N. J., Sept. 14.—If a man named Dennis O'Rourke, which probably is not his name, because he said it was, should appear in this vicinity just now he would meet with the warmest kind of a reception. The man came down here ten days ago and sent out word among the Hungarian laborers employed at the brick works that he wanted a big gang of men for work on the Klondike.

They were to be transported to the gold fields and on arrival there paid $15 a day. He obtained about 100, each of whom he obliged to pay him $6. In addition each man was to provide himself with a shotgun and an outfit. O'Rourke left here Saturday night saying he would be back last night with a boat to transport the men to New York for the first stage of their journey. A big crowd gathered at Liebig's dock to witness the departure of the gold seekers, but the boat did not come.

SARATOGA COUNTY GOLD FIELDS.

Two Mining Companies, to Operate in Greenfield, Incorporated.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—That the gold find in Saratoga County is considered valuable was shown to-day by the incorporation with the Secretary of State of two gold mining companies, each capitalized at $10,000, which propose to mine for gold in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County. One company will be known as the Greenfield Gold Mining Company, and its Directors are William B. Gallup, William D. Millman, Cornelius Vandenburg, and William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs.

The other company is the Saratoga Springs Gold Mining Company, and its Directors are Frederick Tarrant, Frank H. Hathorn, Benjamin J. Goldsmith, S. Van R. Fonda, Elisha Isbell, William P. Tarrant, Thomas Costello, William W. Allerdice, and James H. Boyce of Saratoga Springs. As noted in previous dispatches, claims have been filed with the Secretary of State within a few days, giving certain Directors of these companies mining titles to land in the town of Greenfield, where the companies propose to operate.

HIS PARTNER STRUCK WEALTH.

Two Californians Separate—One Goes to Alaska, Returns, and Divides.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 14.—J. F. Taylor was engaged in business in California with J. C. New, eight years ago. Business was dull and they were compelled to give up. Without dissolving partnership the men decided to part, and made an agreement that, should fortune smile on either, they would divide.

Taylor bought a ranch near Cedar Creek, where he now resides. New went to Alaska and was one of the first to make a strike in the new gold fields, securing large good claims. He hunted Taylor up last Sunday near Kendrick, in Latah County, and gave him title to a half interest in the claims. Taylor also received $27,000 as his half of the earnings of the claims. One hundred thousand dollars has been offered for the claims.

FULLY $100,000 TO THE TON.

Remarkable Piece of Ore from a New Cripple Creek Find.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 14.—Col. H. S. Eervay has just brought from Cripple Creek a piece of ore weighing over 100 pounds, which is full of free gold, and which will carry values aggregating fully $100,000 to the ton.

The ore was taken from a new find made Saturday, and is in many respects the most wonderful ever made in Cripple Creek. The rich rock was uncovered at a depth of only six feet.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the new find, as the Cripple Creek formation has all along been thought to be of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of gold existing in such abundance in the native rock.

To Survey the Stickeen Trail.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Superintendent Duchesnay, Chief Engineer of the Kootenay Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, left here on the steamship Princess Louise for the mouth of the Stickeen River in order to survey a line for a railway to Testin Lake, which will tap the Yukon trade. On the same boat were about forty passengers from the Bristol and Eugene, who will try to get into the Klondike by the Stickeen route, all Canadian ways of travel having failed.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—D. M. Kelsey, Belleville; A. S. Colwell, Bethel; G. F. Demerree, Edenville; G. F. Currey, Grahamsville; S. A. Delavan, Guilford; Daniel Wilcox, Port Crane; M. J. Oliver, Half Way; John Hopkins, Hyde Park, H. S. Clark, Mannsville; H. M. Selleck, Ontario; M. C. Finney, Pierpont Manor, New Jersey.—J. C. Thatcher, East Millstone; J. S. Corson, Palermo.

Connecticut.—C. P. St. John, Ellsworth.

A Presidential Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The President to-day appointed Daniel B. Hainer of Pennsylvania United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hainer formerly was a member of Congress.

Suicide by Gas in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Augustus H. Kimball, sixty-eight years old, for many years the gate tender at the Produce Exchange, was found dead this morning, having committed suicide at his boarding house by inhaling illuminating gas. The cause of the act is unknown.

The Oakland Water Front Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The celebrated Oakland water front case was decided by the Supreme Court to-day. The greater portion of the water front is declared to be the property of the State of California. A small part is awarded to the Oakland Water Front Company, but the City of Oakland gets nothing.

RHODE ISLAND'S PROSPERITY.

Practically All the Principal Cotton and Woolen Mills on Full Time and Advanced Wages.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.—The 5,000 operatives of the Lonsdale Company went to work on full time yesterday, after several intermittent shut-downs, confident in the statement of the management that all the factories would now continue running indefinitely without further cessation of work.

The 200 employes of the Woonsocket Worsted Mill received a pleasant surprise yesterday afternoon, when, upon opening their pay envelopes, they saw that their wages had been raised to the figures paid them before the cut down in 1893. The increase is about 7½ per cent. This is the second mill in the State to restore wages to the old schedule which prevailed previous to the hard times period. The Glendale Mill increased the wages of its operatives last week.

Ground will be broken in the Olneyville mill district this week for a new worsted mill. It is expected the establishment will be in running order by the latter part of January.

Charles Fletcher, the millionaire woolen manufacturer, is negotiating for the purchase of the Evans & Seagrave plant at Blackstone. These mills have been idle for five years, and there is ground for the belief that they will be purchased shortly and started up.

Practically all the mills of consequence in the State, both cotton and woolen, are now running on full time, and there is an apparent certainty that this condition of things is to last.

Button Factory to Resume Work.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 14.—It is announced that work at the button factory formerly owned by Constantine Hingher & Co. will be resumed next Monday. The Hingher Company failed recently. The factory was purchased at a receiver's sale by William R. Janeway, who has decided to reopen the factory, which at one time was one of the city's most important industries.

Xenia (O.) Cordage Mills to Start Up.

XENIA, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The three large cordage mills here, which have been idle since the National Cordage Company failed six years ago, have been bought by Xenia capitalists and others, and all will be started at once in full blast. The plants cost over $500,000 and employ many men.

A POLITICIAN'S DEFENSE.

An Old Agreement Aired in a Jersey Mortgage Foreclosure Case.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Theodore Hopler, a former member of the State Board of Taxation, presented an affidavit to Vice Chancellor Reed to-day in a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $2,000 on his property in Warren County. Agnes O'Neil seeks to foreclose the mortgage.

Hopler claims in the affidavit filed to-day that the mortgage was satisfied long ago. He says that in 1891 an agreement was entered into between himself and William O'Neil, the husband of Agnes, whereby Hopler was to bring about the nomination of O'Neil for Surrogate of Warren County. In consideration of this service O'Neil was to appoint Hopler's son Deputy Surrogate, and the profits of the office were to be divided between Hopler and O'Neil.

Hopler claims to have carried out his part, and secured the nomination and election of O'Neil, and declares that O'Neil defaulted in so much of the agreement as related to the division of the profits. He now wants his half of the profits enforced as an equity against the mortgage, which he alleges is the property of William O'Neil, although it stands in the name of Mrs. O'Neil.

On the part of Mrs. O'Neil it was contended that the mortgage belonged to her, and that any equity which existed against her husband could not be enforced against the mortgage. Decision was reserved.

FARMER KILLED NEAR LIVONIA.

Philip Gibbons Shot by Two Italians He Had Hired to Help Him.

GENESEO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Philip Gibbons, a farmer living three miles south of Livonia, was shot and killed last night by two Italians. Gibbons went to Livonia yesterday and engaged "Tony" Tazano and Salvatore Vascapalo to help on his celery farm. At about 10 o'clock he drove back with the men toward his farm. Two miles from Livonia Gibbons stopped at his sister's house. The Italians began to quarrel, and he ran out to stop them. When he reached the men a shot was fired. Gibbons fell to the ground dead. The men ran away.

Deputy Sheriff Thompson of Geneseo, on his way to the scene of the murder, saw a man on a bicycle riding rapidly toward him. Just as the wheelman was flying past Thompson's buggy, the Deputy Sheriff wheeled his horse quickly around and the rider was thrown into the ditch. Thompson recognized him as "Tony" Tazano, and went to arrest him. Tazano, who had picked himself up, drew a revolver. Before he could shoot Thompson grappled with him. Thompson eventually secured the weapon and brought the exhausted Italian to jail. Tazano is alleged to have fired the shot which killed Gibbons. Vascapalo, his alleged accomplice, was caught near the scene of the crime. Gibbons was forty-two years old and had six children.

HIGHWAYMEN FOILED.

A Massachusetts Woman Attacked by Robbers.

DUXBURY, Mass., Sept. 14.—Miss Margaret Mullaney, who tends her brother's bakery, started early last evening to drive to her home at Island Creek, taking with her the proceeds of the day's business—$02. As there had been several hold-ups in the vicinity, she put the money under the cushion of the seat, only keeping a little small change on her person.

About midway on her journey, two men sprang from the bushes and grabbed her horse. One of the highwaymen was disguised as a woman. They drove the wagon into the bushes and demanded Miss Mullaney's money. She gave them $1 in small change, telling them it was all she had. They then searched her clothing, thinking she had more. They examined the wagon, but did not find the money secreted under the cushion, took some bread and pastry from the boxes, and started across the fields toward Tremont Station into the woods, where it is said there is a gang of tramps camping.

Miss Mullaney hurriedly drove home and notified her brother. A search was instituted, but the hoboes could not be found, as they had a long start.

This is the second hold-up within a week. It is not long since a butcher's wagon was stopped, but the driver produced a revolver and the robbers fled.

New Yorks Knights Templars.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The eighty-fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of the State of New York opened this morning with a large attendance. The city is in holiday attire. The principal streets are gay with decorations. The feature of the day was the parade, which took place at 3 o'clock.

Charge of Wife Murder Expected.

CHURCHVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Mrs. George A. Smith, the victim of an assault committed last week at her home, died shortly before midnight last night. Her husband was brought here from Rochester yesterday for further examination. The case was adjourned until next Saturday, after the deputies who made the arrest had given their evidence. It is probable that Smith will be formally charged with the murder of his wife.

The Cause of Capt. Treacy's Death.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—To settle all doubts regarding the cause of the death of Capt. Bernard Treacy, a prominent horseman of Lexington, Ky., who died here on Sunday, Associate Medical Examiner George Stedman performed an autopsy on the body today, which showed that Capt. Treacy died from a compound fracture of the skull caused by a fall.

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem mere bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

POWER OF REMOVAL UPHELD

Decision of Judge Cox of the District of Columbia in a Civil Service Case.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER NOT LAW

The Complaint of John G. Wood, Superintendent of Mails at Louisville, Dismissed—Supreme Court to Pass Upon the Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day dismissed the bill of complaint of John G. Wood, Superintendent of Mails at Louisville, praying that Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General Heath be enjoined from removing him from office. The case has been considered in the nature of a test of the power of removal.

Judge Cox's decision was an elaborate review of the law bearing on removals of Federal employes. He held at the outset that it was not within the power of a court of equity to grant relief in matters of appointment and removal from office. Then, taking up the merits of the case, he stated that it was settled law that the power of removal was an incident to the power of appointment, and that both could be exercised by the head of a department in reference to subordinate officials.

Concerning the civil service law, Judge Cox held that it must not be construed to grant authority, either to the Civil Service Commission or to the President, to make rules contrary to the law itself, or of a legislative character. After quoting with approval the decision of Justice Brewer that Congress cannot delegate its power to legislate to any administrative body, Judge Cox says:

"The simple inquiry is whether the rules invoked by the complainant, whether the President or the commission, or both, be the authors of them, are such as the civil service act authorized to be established. In my judgment they are ultra vires and void. I have no doubt that the President may lay down rules for the internal policy of his Administration, and may require his chief executive officers, dependent upon his pleasure for their terms of office, to conform to them or else to sever their official relations with him, and, in that sense, the rules relied on by the complainant were within his political and executive authority. But the enforcement of such rules is a matter between the President and his Cabinet, and not a matter for the courts or one in which the complainant has any legal interest. All that I mean to state in this opinion is that the rules in question were not such as the civil service act authorizes, and do not derive any efficacy from that act.

"I know of nothing more important to the interests of the country than the policy which the civil service legislation seeks to initiate and promote, and it is perhaps a matter of great regret that the act of Jan. 16, 1883, (the Civil Service act,) has not gone further than it does. It is my duty to construe it as it is.

"To sum up, I conclude that apart from the fact that the Postmaster General has the authority to remove the complainant from office at his pleasure; that this act makes no change in this respect, except to forbid removals for refusal to contribute to partisan objects; that the power given to the commission and the President to establish rules to carry that act into effect does not authorize any rule which shall make a change in the law in this respect, and consequently, that, even if this court had jurisdiction in a case like the present one, the complainant is not entitled to the relief prayed."

It is probable that an appeal will be taken from the decision, and it is said that ultimately the United States Supreme Court will be asked to pass on the question involved.

That the Civil Service Commission does not regard the decision of Judge Cox as inimical to the service is indicated by the following statement made by one of the members of that body:

"The opinion of Judge Cox in no way affects the binding character of the President's order upon the officers of the service. The President has authority inherent in his office to make removals. The intent was that the appointing officer, in making removals, should be put on record as to the grounds of his action, and give the accused an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. It was deemed that this action would prevent removals from other causes than the good of the service. Such an order does not in the least impair the power of discipline or impede the proper exercise of the power of removal. It simply serves as a check upon the appointing officer who acts from political or less worthy motives. The appointing officer who acts with sole regard to the best interests of the service will deem it but just to the public and to the employe affected that a record be made.

"It was the lack of just such records as these that has given opportunity to the critics of the civil service law since its enactment to charge that removals from the public service have been made mainly for political reasons. The fact is that the majority of removals have been made for perfectly proper reasons, but because these reasons were not put upon record different Administrations have exposed themselves to much unjust criticism.

"The practice of making a record of the reasons for removals has existed for many years in some parts of the service with highly beneficial results, and the new order merely makes this practice mandatory in all parts of the service. Undoubtedly many employes have been removed for political reasons because no reason was required to be given by those in authority. In requiring reasons henceforth to be given, the new order will, it is believed, largely check this abuse."

SEVERE TEST OF THE TEXAS.

Her Big Twelve-Inch Rifles to be Fired Across the Deck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The battleship Texas has been ordered to sail from Hampton Roads for the New York Navy Yard, to be docked on Sept. 25. Acting Secretary Roosevelt has ordered that on the way North the big twelve-inch rifles in both turrets be fired across the deck of the ship. This never has been done, and Mr. Roosevelt regards it as expedient to settle at once all doubt that may exist as to the ability of the ship to resist this severe strain, which is one that may be imposed in battle.

The turrets of the Texas are arranged diagonally, with the purpose of enabling all of the guns to be fired either fore and aft or across the decks. The fore and aft fire has been tried in a measure, but the fear of starting the decks has caused the delay in testing the cross fire.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

All Species of Game Increasing, Except the Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Col. S. B. M. Young, Acting Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report says there has been a rapid increase of black bear within the park limits, and that complaints have been made that bears have broken into storehouses and destroyed meat and other provisions in large quantities. He recommends that some of the bears be disposed of to zoological gardens. He also says coyotes are numerous and bold, and kill many young antelope. He asks authority to reduce the number.

Col. Young estimates the number of buffalo at twenty-four, and that they seem to be the only game which are not increasing under Government protection. Col. Young says he has consulted with Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, as to the practicability and advisability of corralling the remaining buffalo in the park with a view to their preservation and increase, and that their concurrent conclusion is that it has been the experience of most persons engaged in the capture and domestication of wild animals that while the young may be confined with successful results, it is otherwise with adults, a large proportion of which die under even slight restraint.

Col. Young estimates $250,000 as necessary for next year's improvements in the park.

The Olive Pecker Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The State Department has been informed that the six prisoners under arrest at Bahia, Brazil, for complicity in the mutiny on the American ship Olive Pecker, and the murder of the Captain and mate, will be brought to the United States for trial on the Lancaster.

Length of Telegraph Lines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The total length of the world's telegraph lines has reached 4,908,921 miles, exclusive of 180,440 miles of submarine cables. Of this, Europe has 1,764,790 miles; Asia, 310,685; Africa, 99,419; Australia, 217,479, and America, 2,516,548.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

President McKinley and His Advisers Fail to Decide the Union Pacific Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Great interest attached to the Cabinet meeting to-day on account of the various important questions which are pending and the fact that it was the first meeting in some weeks. Every member of the Cabinet except Secretary Long, who is out of the city, reached the White House promptly at 11 o'clock, and each had with him an unusually large number of papers and documents relating to matters pending in his department. The meeting lasted two hours and a half.

The session was devoted almost entirely to discussion of the Union Pacific question, the matter under consideration being the advisability of taking an appeal from the decree of the United States Court at Omaha for the sale of the property under the foreclosure proceedings. It is understood that no decision was reached.

The Cabinet also discussed the San Pedro, Cal., harbor project, and Attorney General McKenna rendered an opinion to the effect that Secretary Alger should proceed under the law to carry out the project of building a breakwater, and making other improvements at San Pedro. Some differences of opinion on matters of detail developed between Secretary Alger and Attorney General McKenna over the matter, and it was left to these two Cabinet officers to adjust these differences of opinion, and then to make a statement on the subject for the benefit of the public.

The civil service decision in the Wood case and its effect on the law was also informally talked over. The decision on the discriminating duty under Section 22 of the Tariff act, and the Cuban and Hawaiian questions were not mentioned at the meeting.

After the meeting Secretary Alger authorized the following statement: "You can say that on Aug. 6, I received at Hotel Champlain an opinion from the Attorney General which was in effect that I would be justified, under the act concerning San Pedro, in building the breakwater, and expending so much of the money as is necessary for that purpose without regard to the improvements of the harbor. The work will be advertised for in due time, in accordance with that opinion."

The President is clearing up all important matters as to which Cabinet consultations are necessary, as the purposes taking other vacation as soon as possible, but it was said this afternoon that he probably would be delayed here by pending business longer than he had anticipated when he returned.

AN ARMY OFFICER ACCUSED.

Capt. Carter of the Engineer Corps Charged with Deviating from Department Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of War has appointed a Board of Engineer Officers, comprising Col. Gillespie, Major Adams, and Major Raymond, to proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., to investigate certain reports that have come to the War Department to the effect that the work upon the river and harbor improvements on the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound, under the charge of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the Engineer Corps, has not been done in accordance with the project of the department. It is expressly stated at the War Department that there is no statement of irregularity in the accounts of Capt. Carter, but merely a charge of departure from the authorized plans of the department.

Capt. Carter was in charge of the river and harbor works in the vicinity of Savannah for about ten years. He was appointed Military Attaché at London early in the present Administration, and subsequently was made the Engineer member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. At present he is in New York in attendance upon the meeting of that body.

The Chief of Engineers, Gen. Wilson, learned of the charges of irregularity in the prosecution of the Georgia work while Capt. Carter was on his way home to the United States from Stockholm, where he attended the International Engineering Congress as the representative of the United States. It was felt to be proper to defer bringing the matter to the attention of Secretary Alger until the officer had returned to this country and had an opportunity to meet the charges. Capt. Carter denies that he has done anything that was not in the interest of the Government.

The board appointed to inquire into the matter is composed of the ablest men in the Engineer Corps.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

A Delegation Urges Its Establishment in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A delegation of representative men from the large iron sections of the South to-day went before the naval board which is considering the question of establishing a Government armor factory, and urged that the South offered the greatest advantages, in cost of iron, labor, and transportation, for the location of the proposed Government armor-plate factory. The delegation was made up of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans of Tennessee and Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Livingston of Georgia, and Gaines of Tennessee.

It was stated at the hearing that the iron used by the large private concerns now making armor plate was bought to a large extent from the South at the low price of $5.40 to $5.70 per ton. It was argued also that an inland armor factory in the South would be more secure from attack in case of war than one near the Atlantic coast in the North. Letters favorable to the Southern industry were presented from Senators Platt of New York and Stewart of Nevada, and it was stated that Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who has taken a leading part in the plan of a Government factory, had written a letter favorable to its establishment at Sheffield, Ala.

Commodore Howell, President of the board, called attention to the fact that the board could not, under the instructions of the Navy Department, go into the question of the locality of the site. Representative Livingston and others made the point that such information was what Congress desired, and that the scope of the board's orders should be enlarged. Accordingly, the delegation, accompanied by Commodore Howell, went before Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The latter heard the views of the delegation, but told them that it would be impossible to consider the question of site until the character of the plant and its cost had been determined.

RALEIGH'S SERVICES IN MOROCCO

Her Coastwise Trip of Much Benefit in Impressing the Natives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—United States Consul General Burke, at Tangier, has written a letter to the Navy Department thankfully acknowledging the good offices of that department as exercised through the Raleigh in protecting American interests in that quarter of the world.

He says that the coastwise trip of the cruiser was beneficial in impressing upon the natives the strength of the United States navy, while the fine personnel of the ship was also of great effect.

ANARCHIST VENTRE IN MEXICO.

He Was Expelled from Spain and Wants to Enter the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Treasury Department has received information that an Anarchist named Joseph Ventre some time ago was expelled from Spain, and that he had arrived at Tampico, Mexico, en route to the United States. It is also said that Ventre received assistance from parties in Mexico in his efforts to reach this country, and that passage had been engaged for him on the City of Washington.

The Captain of the vessel, however, refused to receive him, and it is expected that he will now make an effort to cross the border at some point in New Mexico or Texas. If found Ventre will be deported as an assisted immigrant.

Experimental Butter Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received complete reports from the third experimental shipment of butter to London by his department. This consisted of a lot of Minnesota creamery butter in fifty-six-pound boxes and tubs, and a lot of Massachusetts creamery butter in small tubs, family packages, and fancy prints. The export was made in June. As in other cases, the Western creamery butter was sold at a profit of over 2 cents per pound, while the New England creamery butter was sold in London at less than it would have brought at home.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ALL QUIET AT HAZLETON

No Serious Disturbance Yesterday in the Anthracite Coal Strike Region.

THE STRIKE IS SPREADING

About Ten Thousand Men Now Idle and Prospects of a Complete Suspension of the Mines—No Additional Deaths Yesterday.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 14.—Despite a variety of alarming rumors and a morning movement by a body of miners which looked formidable, to-day passed off without serious disturbance in the strike region. Matters still wear such an uncertain aspect, however, that Gen. Gobin declares that the removal of the troops, or any portion of them, has not been contemplated.

The strike is spreading with great rapidity. Exact estimates of the number of men who have quit work are hard to obtain, but conservative figures place them at close to 10,000, with indications that within a short time every colliery of importance in the region will be idle. Although some disposition has been shown by small bodies of strikers in the outlying districts to make demonstrations, they have been of a rather feeble character, and the great majority of the men are docile.

These mines are now idle: Coxe Brothers & Co., Eckley, Beaver Meadow and Oneida, about 2,000 men; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's Honey Brook and Audenried Mines, about 2,500; Frank Pardee's Cranberry and Crystal Ride, 1,100; Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Hazel Mines, Yorktown, Jeanesville, and Audenried, 3,000; Calvin Pardee & Co., Lattimer and Harwood, 2,000. The men at Coxe's Stockton mines have expressed their intention of joining the strike. Concerning the Drifton mine of the same company, which was working to-day, a member of the firm said they understood the men were going out. The collieries still working are the Jeerinser, Tomnicken and Shepton of the Coxe Company; Weston, Dodson & Co.'s Beaver Brook Mine, and J. S. Wentz's Sliver Brook Mine.

The First Troop of Philadelphia, which was dispatched at an early hour this morning to the scene of the reported outbreak at Eckley, found nothing to do when it reached that place about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Several hundred miners from Buck Mountain marched on the Eckley mines last night and brought out the men there. A few of the men who showed a disposition to continue work were roughly handled, and the mine Superintendent, fearing trouble, wired to Gen. Gobin for troops. He also sent word to Drifton, and seventy Deputies from that place and Roan unction were sent over. They kept themselves under cover at Eckley, however, awaiting developments. Nothing further has happened, the men at Eckley joining the ranks of the strikers. Meanwhile the cavalry troop was sent by Gen. Gobin, and had a wearisome march over the mountains only to find everything at Eckley peaceful.

The troops had scarcely opened before another annoying story came to brigade headquarters by telephone. It was to the effect that a gang of miners from Drifton had marched on Colliery No. 5, at Jeddo, with the expressed intention of bringing the men out. Upon reaching the colliery, John Markle, the Superintendent, met them, and after a conference with a committee of miners, succeeded in turning them off without trouble. This was the only incident of the day which partook of the nature of a demonstration.

There were several arrivals here to-day. One of those was Hugh O'Donnell, who gained notoriety as a strike leader during the Homestead riots. He declared that he was here on private business, and had nothing to do with the strike. A. S. Ambrose and Dr. Henry Baracas, both editors of Hungarian papers in New York, were among the arrivals. They are in close touch with the strikers, and have held conferences with the leaders.

There were no additional deaths to-day. Four of five men who have been hovering between life and death ever since the shooting were still in a critical condition, but all of the others were doing well, and many have been discharged from the hospital.

Apart from the rolling out of the cavalry, the day in camp was quiet and uneventful. Guards are still being placed around the houses of several of the mine Superintendents, and during the day a Sheriff's deputy was seen about the streets guarded by two soldiers.

OPERATOR'S FACE SLAPPED.

Quarrel in Pittsburg Between Col. W. P. Rend and Capt. J. J. Steytler.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—A face slapping occurred in the corridor of the Monongahela House this evening, between coal mine operators, which ended in a challenge to fight a duel. Col. W. P. Rend of Chicago, the millionaire operator with mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania, was the belligerent.

Jacob E. Ridgway and John I. Bishop of Philadelphia, of the Ridgway-Bishop Coal Company, and W. S. Senator, a stockholder, had been investigating some coal property, and a legal dispute had arisen as to the little redstone mine on the Monongahela River.

Col. Rend met Mr. Ridgway and asked him as to the status of the dispute. Mr. Ridgway said he was not familiar with the affairs at the mine, as he had left it all in the hands of his attorney. Capt. J. J. Steytler, manager of the Blythe Coal Company, later approached Col. Rend and said:

"Ha, ha, you were snubbed. One millionaire snubbing another."

Col. Rend immediately responded: "You're a liar, Sir," at the same time slapping Capt. Steytler fiercely in the face. Col. Rend squared himself and bade the Captain come on, but the latter started for the door, saying he was going to the office for his revolver to shoot the Colonel.

Col. Rend immediately mounted the stairs to his apartments, got his revolver, and returned to the lobby. Capt. Steytler had changed his mind about getting his gun, and Col. Rend went up to him, revolver in hand, and invited him to step out on the wharf and fight with guns to a finish, any distance the Captain might desire. The challenge was not accepted, and friends of both interfered, so that Col. Rend was finally persuaded to shake hands with the Captain.

PITTSBURG MINES RESUME.

The Miners Ignore the Agreement to Wait Ten Days.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Work has been resumed in a number of mines, and it is expected that all will be running in full on Thursday morning, notwithstanding the ten days' clause in the resolution accepting the operators' compromise proposition. The general sentiment along the Wheeling Division is for an early resumption.

The women marchers who were arrested yesterday were released on bail and were at the miners' headquarters to-day, where they met a number of other women from Plum Creek. Despite the arrests yesterday and the positive commands of the Deputy Sheriffs, the striking miners encamped near the Plum Creek mine, together with fifteen or twenty women, marched at 4 o'clock this morning. They were not interfered with.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman Lewis Dewart Apsley, Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. Silas F. Miller, Louisville.

EVERETT—E. K. Graham, Honolulu; Dr. Kershaw, Manchester, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Col. William R. Trigg, Richmond; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Judge H. B. Maynard, Washington Court House, Ohio.

GRAND—Gen. J. Kemp Mezner, United States Army; Surgeon Charles M. De Valin, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION—Dr. S. A. Callavan, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; Mayor Francis J. Malloy, Troy.

HOLLAND—Edwin Dun, Ohio, United States Minister to Japan; Count di Brazza, Paris; ex-Congressman S. D. Coykendall, Rondout.

MANHATTAN—John A. Roebling, Ridgefield.

MORTON—The Rev. F. H. Rowse, Plymouth, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Charles A. G. Barron, London; Dr. William Henry White, London; Dr. W. H. Blake, Harpenden, England.; William D. Connor, United States Army; ex-Lieut. Gov. C. T. Saxton, Clyde.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. Evans, Harwich, England.

VENDOME—Dr. John D. Paige, Savannah.

WINDSOR—Senator Wilkinson Call, Florida; President A. C. Hutchinson, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; cloaks, ribbons, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss H. P. Lord, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. G. F. Haslam, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ahew, John, Troy, Ill.; grocer.

Alleman, R. E. & S. E., York, Penn.; Mrs. R. E. Alleman, millinery.

Angell, Mrs. Nellie, Norwich, N. Y.; millinery.

Austin & Fountain, Greenwood, Miss.; F. R. Austin; 136 West Thirteenth Street.

Burns, B., Elmira, N. Y.; 63 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Bent & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Grace B. Lockwood, importing; M. C. Nellis, importing; 326 Columbus Avenue.

Ball, Warfield, The, Drug Company, Ironton, Ohio; J. R. Hannan, drugs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bairdslee, Miss S. A., Gouverneur, N. Y.; Miss S. A. Bairdslee, millinery; Mrs. C. E. Mosher, millinery; Bristol Hotel.

Barnes, Smith & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Fred B. Barnes; manufacturing cigars; Astor House.

Bryden, E. N., Clinton, N. Y.; dry goods and notions.

Bullen, Lydia, Perry, N. Y.; notions.

Boyden, Mrs. E. E., Whitney's Point, N. Y.; millinery; New York Hotel.

Boyden, Miss E. E., Whitney's Point, N. Y.; Mrs. F. Allen, millinery; New York Hotel. linery; Continental.

Boyd, E. C., Martin's Ferry, Ohio; boots and shoes.

Buschemeyer Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Charles F. Buschemeyer, drugs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnet, Lewis, Richmond, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis.

Barrett, L. A., Ithaca, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; Bayonne, N. J.

Bodine & Co., Lodi, N. Y.; P. V. N. Bodine, general merchandise.

Bodine & Co., Lodi, N. Y.; C. E. Bodine, general merchandise.

Brownell, Sarah, Warsaw, N. Y.; millinery; Miller's Hotel.

Block, Joseph, Rondout, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; St. Denis.

Brown, H. J., Watertown, N. Y.; Emma E. Hill, millinery and fancy goods; Mary E. Lane, millinery and fancy goods.

Brown, H. N., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods.

Boston, The, Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Lee, dry goods; W. F. Kenny, carpets and upholstery goods; Sinclair House.

Bowling, The, Joseph Company, New Orleans, La.; B. W. Bowling, domestics and dress goods; 43 Lecard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss E. B. Foster, ladies' and misses' clothing; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and misses' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Blodgett, prints and ginghams; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass. J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston, The, Store, Glens Falls, N. Y.; E. C. Boyd, notions and furnishing goods; Morton House.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Connell, William, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; C. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cary, Miss J. M., Phelps, N. Y.; millinery.

Clute, L. Y., Schenectady, N. Y.; hatter and furrier.

Cortland Carriage and Bicycle Goods Company, Cortland, N. Y.; W. O. Nivison, carriages and bicycles; Cosmopolitan.

Crumley, J. L., Bristol, Tenn.; general store.

Dyer Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.; H. F. Dyer, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davidson Br

The announcement of the first view of our Autumn Millinery contains a popular invitation to visit our Store and examine the collection.

It is a well-known and generally admitted fact that our Millinery receptions display the largest and most varied collections of the richest and newest products of the world's best Milliners. These occasions have long since risen above the point of rivalry or comparison.

STORE NOTES UPON POINTS OF CURRENT INTEREST

The crowds that will come to the Millinery Show will, of course, desire to find the other attractions that are current at this season.

These columns give brief directions and suggestions.

DRESS SILKS

The Rotunda is bedight with the brightness of the gay Autumn Silks, for brilliant color marks the styles that are coming. Among them:

Grandmother's Samplers, checked conventional sorts of diamond plaid patterns, eight combinations that *could* de described if time were unlimited for our writing and your reading. $1.25.

Signal checked Taffetas, with colors of green and red like the port and starboard lights, and wavy little stripes of black satin.

Among the others are simpler checks with small satin melon seeds floating on the face ($1); Glaces, sheeny with changing color, ten sorts, for wrap linings or shirt waists ($1); checked and dotted figures in colors that are bright and taking ($1.25.)

These few words are put down here simply to whisper faintly "Fancy Dress Silks." Three sorts don't represent—they only suggest that they belong to a great company.

Black Dress Silks—rich, stately, dignified. More than One Hundred sorts—7 at $3, 18 at $2, 4 at 90c, 12 at 85c, 13 at 75c. These only hint.

The Rotunda is the Dress Silk Rialto.

HUMBER BICYCLES

The grand army of Bicyclists have hardly realized the importance of our transaction with the Humber Bicycles, announced on Saturday last.

It was revolutionary. Turned the Bicycle business up-side-down. Matchless and incomparable, the Humber Wheels stand undisputed at the top.

The Humber company, with skill and foresight worthy of the Bicycles they make, have accepted the logic of trade events, and Wanamaker will in future distribute the Wheels in the country between Hartford, Conn., and Washington, D. C., and the radius of One Hundred miles in all directions from New York and Philadelphia.

Thus, the Humber Roadsters of 1898 will be

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

and the Humbers of 1897 are selling thus:

Roadsters go down from $115 to $65.

Tourists go down from $117.50 to $67.

Lady Humbers go down from $122.50 to $75.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE ASTOR GOLD CUP.

Myopia Polo Team Asks the Meadowbrooks for a Postponement.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Although the Myopia polo team is at present out of the matches which were to begin on Thursday at Brooklyn for the Astor Gold Cup, it is possible that matters may be arranged so that the Eastern team will yet play.

Capt. Agassiz this morning telephoned to H. L. Herbert, the President of the United States Polo Association, asking that the match between Meadowbrook and Myopia, which was scheduled for Thursday, be postponed for a week, and also telegraphed to the same effect to the Captain of the Meadowbrook team. It is not yet known whether the match will be postponed.

Goddard and Sharkey to Fight.

Arrangements were made here yesterday for a match between Goddard and Sharkey, to take place in San Francisco during the latter part of November. Ted Alexander acted for Goddard and Dan Lynch for Sharkey. The National Athletic Club of San Francisco has offered a ten-thousand-dollar purse for the fight. The articles have not been signed. Goddard, who is now in Ireland, will leave at once for this country. Sharkey is in San Francisco.

Drowned Herself and Child.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—A woman, unidentified, except that her name is Miss Wheeler, walked into Lake Quinsigamond this afternoon with a baby in her arms and was drowned.

LINENS

When you're buying Linens, it's a comfort to know that you are choosing from a stock that is clear of trash and shams. All that is needed then, is to find the pattern that pleases you at the price you want to pay. After all, that is easy at Wanamaker's. None but all-flax Linens here. Prices begin at 35c a yard for unbleached Table Linen, and 50c a yard for bleached damask.

Here's interesting news of Linens—first showing of some of them.

TABLE LINEN

At 80c yd.—Scotch Damask, beautifully bleached, 70 in. wide; variety of handsome designs.

At $1 yd.—Irish Double Damask, fine grass bleached, 70 in. wide; regularly $1.25.

NAPKINS

At 95c doz.—Bohemian, 22 in., strong and serviceable. Proprietors of boarding houses and hotels should note.

At $1.25 doz.—German, 18 in., floral designs.

At $1.50 doz.—Scotch Damask, snow white, soft finish.

At $2 doz.—German Damask, 22 in., sightly and strong.

LINEN TOWELING

At 10c yd.—Glass Toweling, heavy, 17 in. wide.

At 12 1-2c yd.—Austrian crash; will wear well.

TOWELS

At 12 1-2c each—Heavy Huck Towels, 18x38 in.

At 20c each—Irish Huck Towels, grass bleached, strong.

The Rotunda.

GRAVESEND RACE MEETING

First Day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Season Marked by Exciting Finishes.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TRACK

During the Summer One of the Best Steeplechase Courses in the Country Was Built—Havoc Defeats Ben Brush.

When the followers of the turf left the Gravesend track on the last day of the Spring meeting they saw an infield barren save for a well-grown crop of clover. The Fall meeting opened there yesterday, but those who looked for the old infield were surprised to find that it was dotted here and there with the whitewashed fences of one of the best steeplechase courses in the country. The fact that steeplechasing has taken on a new lease of life dawned upon the members of the Brooklyn Jockey Club early in the year, and while racing was in progress at the other tracks the new course was built, under the supervision of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., an expert in cross country matters.

The opening card was an attractive one, for it included two stake races and a steeplechase, and the crowd who made the journey to the track were rewarded by seeing some exciting finishes. This was especially true of the Oriental Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which eight good handicap horses started. Requital was made the favorite, but at no stage of the race was he a dangerous competitor. Apparently, he was unable to raise a gallop. Havoc, owned by J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller, was the best played horse in the race, and he warranted the support given him.

Maurice went to the front when the flag fell, and for the first mile of the journey it looked as if he would race most of the others off their feet. But Ben Brush hung at his saddle girths with the tenacity of a bulldog all the way up the back stretch, and on the turn to the stretch the Suburban winner forged to the front, and seemed to have the race well in hand. Havoc, however, had been kept in a good position throughout by Williams, and as the field straightened out for the wire he caught Ben Brush, and a fierce drive ensued all the way to the finish, resulting in a verdict for Havoc by a head. Maurice lasted long enough to finish third.

Hamburg, the great son of Hanover, has repeatedly demonstrated that he is superior to any of the two-year-olds of the year, and a better two-year-old than either Morello or Domino was, yet almost every horse entered for the Prospect Stakes yesterday was played to beat him. Archduke was backed as if he had only a lot of selling platers to beat, and his price was pounded down from 6 to 1 to 3 to 1. The favorite, however, made the others in the race look like car horses, for he simply galloped his field to a standstill and won in a gallop.

The steeplechase went off without any of those unpleasant features which marred the steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday. There were no falls, and every horse in the race was urged to his best. Lion Heart won in a canter after he had galloped the others to a point where their speed was spent.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—High Weight Handicap for all ages. Purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09¾.

1—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Hanover-Blessing, 3 years, 111 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Williams)
2—Yemen, W. B. Kirk's ch. g., aged, 125, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Taral)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. f., 4, 123, 7 to 1.. (Sims)

Hugh Penny, 124, 4 to 1, (Reiff;) Tripping, 119, 15 to 1, (H. Martin;) Cassette, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Imperator, 117, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Billali, 117, 30 to 1, (Penn;) Braw Lad, 115, 15 to 1, (W. Martin;) Sallie Cliquot, 116, 20 to 1, (Hennessy;) Trolley, 126, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Alice Farley, 109, 20 to 1, (Walker,) and Zaraida, 106, 100 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Salvable, P. Dunne's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 4 years, 104 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money. (Sloane)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 109, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Buckwa, E. W. Purser's b. g., 6, 106, 7 to 5. (H. Martin)

King T., 105, 50 to 1, (Hewett;) Passover, 95, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hamilton II., 105, 10 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Loneta, 95, 8 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $3,000, of which $500 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reed, 127 pounds, 3 to 5 and out. (Taral)
2—Handsall, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
3—Archduke, R. L. Rose's b. c., 115, 3 to 1 ..... (Clayton)

Previous, 122, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Yankee Sam, 107, 30 to 1, (Sloane;) Blueaway, 115, 15 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Bowling Brook, 122, 30 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $3,000, of which $500 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08.

1—Havoc, J. E. Seagram's b. h., by Himyar-Elfetta, 5 years, 113 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Williams)
2—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 127, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., 5, 99, 7 to 1 ..... (H. Martin)

Dutch Skater, 105, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Ben Holladay, 111, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Lehman, 118, 5 to 1, (Sloane;) Requital, 127, 5 to 2, (W. Martin,) and Sunny Slope, 104, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—La Goleta, E. J. Baldwin's ch. f., by Amigo-Rosebud, 106 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Sloane)
2—Warrenton, William Oliver's b. c., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Sims)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 94, 30 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Tent Pin, 99, 7 to 1, (H. Martin;) Cherry Picker, 97, 30 to 1, (Stanhope;) Bliss Rucker, 106½, 4 to 1, (Hennessy;) Attainment, 94, 15 to 1, (Corbley;) Claret Cup, 112, 30 to 1, (Perkins;) Anatoma, 105, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Mary Black, 99, 20 to 1, (Mayo;) Flip Flinks, 102, 10 to 1, (Beauchamp,) and Frohman, 108, 15 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About two miles and a half. Time—5:03.

1—Lion Heart, John Nixon's br. g., by Lepanto-Queen Lyon, 6 years, 168 pounds, 6 to 5 and out ..... (Veach)
2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., 6, 152, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (McInerney)
3—Woodpigeon, James W. Colt's gr. g., 4, 138, 9 to 5 ..... (Chandler)
4—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4, 162, 8 to 5 ..... (English)

Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Clonsilla	110	Calculation	110
Homelike	110	Miss Miriam	110
High Hoe	110	Vaviculine	110
Clarionet	110	Duchess Annette	110
Ella Daly	110	Domestic	110
Maud Ellis	110	Ruby Lips	110
May Roselle	110		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Estaca	112	Rifle	106
Orimar	108	Rey del Tierra	106
Shasta Water	107	Zaraida	103
Haphazard	106	Talisman	101
Rotterdam	106	Kaiser Ludwig	101
Domitor	100		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Salabar	126	Sabieca	113
Demagogue	126	Oxnard	113
Mont d'Or	120	Sandpress	113
Midian	116	Meeting Gold	111
Rose-in-Hand	116	Hardly	111
Fonsavannah	115	Torli	108
Hairpin	114	Ortoland	107

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	128	Cromwell	104
Peep O'Day	122	Bernadillo	104
Paul Kauvar	120	Yankee Doodle	104
Rondo	111	Miss Prim	93
Libertine	109		

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hastings	120	Cleophus	111
Rubicon	120	Casseopia	111
Ornament	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Dorlon	109	Peat	106
Ramiro II.	109	Hanion	106
Lazzarone	109	Sallie Cliquot	103
Sun Up	109	Good Times	100
Yankee Doodle	109	Nana H.	97

"MONEY TO BURN."

That is the condition of those who continually use coal instead of gas for heating and cooking purposes. They can't know the comfort, the convenience, the cleanliness, the economy of a gas range. If you must burn money,

BURN IT SLOWLY!

TROTTING AT PARKVILLE.

Early-Closing Plan of Arranging Events for Harness Racers Does Not Work Well.

Judging from the shrinkage in the fields at the Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club yesterday the early-closing plan of arranging events for the harness racers does not work any better across the bridge than it did at Fleetwood. Out of 28 entries in the two classes on the card for the opening day, only eight appeared. Town Lady had an easy time in the 2:50 trot, for none of the miles necessary to give her the big end of the purse were within twelve seconds of her record.

With all her prestige no one cared to back the field against her, the few pools sold being 5 to 1 on her.

Town Lady drew outside position, moved up to second place early in the first heat, trailed Arbitrator to the last quarter, and moved away from the gelding whenever John Cheney called on her. It was a procession after that, with Fred W. out of the hunt, as he was so lame he could not save his distance in the first mile. John H. Shults, who gave $300 for this now valuable mare when she was four years old, came down from his country place at Portchester with a party of friends to see her fill this home engagement.

King Chimes was as much of a bugaboo in the 2:17 trot as Town Lady had been in the slower class. It was any odds on the speedy gelding, and three comfortable miles ended the one-sided argument. Charlie Thompson, the Iowa trainer, who located here this season, was behind King Chimes, instead of Hendrickson, his old driver.

Georgia H. showed quite a brush in spots, but was not steady enough to beat Jube for second money. She had a close call with the flag in the third heat, but escaped when King Chimes was pulled to a walk.

Town Lady will be shipped from Parkville to Portland, Me., where she has a valuable engagement at Rigby Park next week. The summary:

2:50 Class.—Trotting; Flatbush Purse, $500.

Town Lady, b. m., by Wilton-Kadijah, by Red Wilkes, (Cheney)	1	1	1
Arbitrator, b. g., (Snyder)	2	2	2
Jet, bl. m., (Devy)	3	3	3
Axmore, b. g., (Cause)	4	4	4
Fred W., b. g., (Williamson)	dis		

Time—2:26; 2:27½; 2:25½.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; Hamilton Purse, $500.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes-Queenie, by Mambrino King, (Thompson)	1	1	1
Jube, b. g., (Devy)	3	2	2
Georgia H., b. m., (Cook)	2	3	3

Time—2:20; 2:19; 2:22¼.

Following is the card for to-day:

2:27 Class.—Trotting; Bay Ridge Purse, $500. Entries: Bishop Dudley, Annie D., Operetta, Kittie Maria, Crescent, Dresch, Last Chance, and Hunyadi.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; Fleetwood Purse, $500. Entries: Grace Anderson, Annie T., Mr. Fullerton, Pine Knot, and Pan Pan.

Morristown Horse Show.

An open-air horse show will be held at the Driving Park in Morristown, N. J., Oct. 7, 8, and 9. It will be given by the Morristown Field Club, a large and fashionable organization which takes a prominent part in sports afield. The show will be the first ever held in Morristown, and from present indications promises to be a success. The prize list will consist of about fifty classes, well divided into competitions for harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, trotters, roadsters, ponies, and hunters. A special feature will be made of contests in which ladies are to drive. The total premiums amount to $2,500. Entries will close Sept. 25. The Executive Committee is Elliot Smith, President; John M. Shaw, Secretary, and Richard B. Lyon, Treasurer.

Westchester Horse Show.

The Westchester County Horse Show Association, which will give a five days' exhibition at White Plains, beginning Sept. 28, has extended the time of the closing of its entries until to-morrow. Nearly all the final details have been arranged for the event, which promises to be more successful than the association's previous shows. In addition to former prize winners, the exhibits will include several new candidates for horse show honors. Many of the grandstand boxes and spectators' parking spaces for four-in-hands and other traps have been sold, thus insuring a large attendance.

GOSSIP OF THE GOLFERS.

Ladies at Westbrook to Play for a Cup—Willie Weir's Good Score at Morristown.

The members of the Westbrook Golf Club at Islip, L. I., will have two days of activity this week. The ladies of the club will play to-day for a cup presented by Bradish Johnson, nine holes to be played, handicap competition. A second prize will also be given. Some of the starters will probably be Mrs. J. C. Tappin, who won the mixed foursome last Saturday with Harold Tappin; Miss C. Livingston, Miss Elsie Nicholas, Miss Maud Nicholas, Miss Alice de Goicouria, Miss R. de Goicouria, Miss Natalie Moss, Miss Rosalie Moran, and Miss Henderson. On Saturday the cup presented by John E. Roosevelt will be played for, handicap, thirty-six holes, medal play.

The Westbrook links are now in excellent condition and some good scores will probably be made. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who played so good a match with W. J. Travis in the final round for the Westbrook Cup, is taking a much needed rest from golf this week. He will play in the Lenox tournament next week and will be a competitor for the Lenox Cup and the handsome trophy given by William D. Sloane, President of the Lenox Golf Club. By Oct. 1. Cutting will be back in Harvard and will not be seen in any of the big tournaments after that date.

A. G. Griffith, the Westbrook professional, has a match arranged with Herbert Way of the Meadowbrook Cup. It will be played on the Meadowbrook links next months. Way is now in Chicago, where he will play in the open championship on Friday.

Willie Weir, the professional at the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., is playing a strong game at present, and it is his ambition to lower the record of the links to 77 strokes before the close of the season. He recently did 79, which is his best performance. His full score was:

Out	4	4	4	7	4	4	3	4	4—38
In	6	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	6—41
Total									79

Another big competition will be seen on the club links next Saturday, when the Ballantine Cups will be played for again. Forty contestants will probably be entered.

A noticeable feature in connection with the championship contests now being held in Chicago is the total absence of entries from the St. Andrew's Golf Club. The latter club, although the pioneer golf organization in America, has been poorly represented throughout the season in all of the big tournaments. The prestige of the St. Andrew's name on the golf links seems to have deteriorated in so far as the representation of its members is concerned in club tournaments.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeated in Brooklyn on Errors by Seymour and Gettig.

MISPLAYS ON EASY CHANCES

The Giants Allowed the Brooklyns to Score Three Runs in the Sixth Inning—Seymour's Wildness Proved Costly.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	83	33	.716
Boston	84	35	.706
New York	75	42	.641
Cincinnati	67	50	.573
Cleveland	60	59	.504
Washington	55	63	.466
Brooklyn	54	65	.454
Chicago	53	67	.442
Pittsburg	51	66	.436
Philadelphia	51	68	.429
Louisville	50	70	.417
St. Louis	27	92	.227

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 5.
Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 8.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 9.
Pittsburg, 10; Louisville, 8, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 2, (second game.)
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville, (two games.)

The New Yorks lost the game with the Brooklyns at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon by making rank errors on easy chances at critical periods.

In the sixth inning, when the Giants had the game well in hand, "Cy" Seymour made a wild throw which proved very costly. The locals had the game by a score of 5 to 3 when the Brooklyns began their sixth inning. La Chance led off with a safe drive. Then Seymour lost sight of the plate, and Shoch walked to first. Alec Smith placed a little hit in front of the plate and was retired at first, the play advancing each man a base. Scheckard's hit bounded to Seymour. The latter had ample time to make a good throw to the plate and retire La Chance, but he evidently thought that Catcher Warner was located in the grand stand, for the ball was thrown so high that both La Chance and Shoch scored, tying the game and allowing Scheckard to reach third.

This was a signal for Gettig to become demoralized, and after he recovered Dunn's grounder he, too, tried to hit somebody in the stand and Scheckard scored, and the Giants were beaten. Seymour's wildness resulted in another run for the Brooklyns in their half of the eighth inning. Dunn, whom the Giants hit too freely for comfort in the fifth and sixth inning, settled down after his team had assumed the lead, and was a perfect enigma in the last three innings. Seymour's curves were not hit hard, but his delivery was erratic.

Scheckard, the Brooklyn's new player, did not have a chance to distinguish himself. He will evidently, however, prove a valuable acquisition when he becomes accustomed to league company. Davies carried off the fielding honors for the Giants, as did Shoch for the home team. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Griffin, cf	0	0	3	0	1	Tiernan, lf	0	3	1	0	1
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	5	1
Anderson, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	5	3	0
La Ch'e, 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Gettig, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Shoch, 2b	3	2	4	7	1	McCreery, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, c	0	0	3	1	0	Clark, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Scheckard, ss	1	0	4	2	1	Warner, c	0	2	4	1	0
Dunn, p	0	2	0	1	0	Seymour, p	1	1	0	3	2
Total	7	7	27	13	4	Total	5	9	24	14	5

Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 0; New York, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 2. Three-base hit—Clark. Stolen bases—Davis, 2. Double plays—Gettig, Davis, and Clark; Joyce and Clark. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Smith, 2. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Seymour, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 9.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The last game of the season on the Washington grounds was poorly played by both teams, but full of the uncertainty which keeps up interest. The finish, when four singles and a base on balls brought in the winning run, was one of wild excitement. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Score:

Washington	0	5	0	0	1	4	—10			
Cincinnati	5	0	0	4	0	0	—9			

Earned runs—Washington, 5. Base hits—Washington, 15. Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Dwyer, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Philadelphia played good ball to-day, but Boston played better. The game was noted for brilliant plays. Nichols pitched magnificently, and only in the second inning was he batted to any extent. The visitors' outfielding was remarkably fine, and Cooley and Dowd stopped several long hits by their splendid work. Lajoie and Clements did the best batting for the Quakers. For Boston, Lowe, Tenney, Collins, Stahl, and Hamilton did the most noticeable work. Score:

Boston	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 8.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The champions won to-day from Chicago in a game characterized by heavy batting. Thornton's pitching was poor, and he rarely found the plate; when he did, however, the home team had no difficulty in hitting safely. Dr. Pond was also batted freely, but managed to keep the visitors' hits scattered. Score:

Baltimore	2	5	2	1	0	5	0	0	—15	
Chicago	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	1—	8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 18; Chicago, 15. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Robinson; Chicago, Thornton and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 10; Louisville, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Two games were played to-day, Pittsburg winning the first game by hard hitting. Umpire Kelley was struck on the ankle by a foul tip in the third inning and had to retire. The second game was called on account of darkness at the end of the fifth inning, with the score a tie. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0—	8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	0—	10

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 7. Base hits—Louisville, 13; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Hill, W. H. Clark, and Dexter; Pittsburg, Gardner and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and Dyler.

Louisville, 2; Pittsburg, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	—2			
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	—2			

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Louisville, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Wilson; Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The home team outplayed the Browns to-day and won easily. The game was noted for clean fielding. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	—8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Criger; St. Louis, Donahue and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

In Buffalo—Providence, 11; Buffalo, 3.
In Montreal—Montreal, 12; Wilkesbarre, 9.
In Syracuse—Springfield, 3; Syracuse, 1.
In Toronto—Scranton, 6; Toronto, 3.
In Hartford—Hartford, 5; Norfolk, 4, (first game.) Hartford, 5; Norfolk, 0, (second game.)
In Newark—Newark, 15; Athletics, 5.
In Paterson—Richmond, 8; Paterson, 4.
In Wilmington—Reading, 18; Lancaster, 9.

Harriet Prescott Spofford Better.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 14.—The condition of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, who has been ill, is improving. It is now expected that she will recover.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A Conflict Possible in the L. A. W. State Division Over the Chief Consul's Election.

MAY AFFECT LEAGUE POLITICS

Any Opposition to Jenkins Would Probably Influence the Presidential Campaign—Cycle Prospects Brighter—No Coaching in Brooklyn's Cycle Parade.

Rumors that a conflict will arise among the members of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen over the election of Chief Consul are considerably agitating the cycle world at present, the sentiment of which is controlled largely by the big organization.

Many league members of the State Division, notably in the Greater New York section, have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the regular nomination of Walter S. Jenkins for the office. They assert that it savors too much of the ring. City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, who is President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, was looked upon as a possible candidate in opposition to Jenkins several weeks ago, but he emphatically stated at the time that he would not allow his name to be used.

A calm in the State Division politics followed Judge Simms's statement, but within the past few days his name has again been frequently mentioned in connection with the office. The recent nominations of representatives by the regular committee excluded two men who have worked hard for the interest of the division, and it was given out that this exclusion was due to an alleged difference of policy between the two and the main body. The two men, however, have a large following, and their influence may turn the scale in a close contest.

Magistrate Simms recently reiterated his decision not to run for Chief Consul. "Under no conditions will I permit myself to be nominated," he said. "I do not think I would take the nomination even if it was very certain I would be elected."

Outside of the New York Division the importance of the talk of opposing Jenkins arises from the fact that his faction constitute the "league ring," and are presumably all stanch supporters of Isaac B. Potter, who, it is said, will seek renomination as President of the national body, which before the end of this week will be over 100,000 strong. Massachusetts members have a candidate ready for the office, the Pennsylvania Division has eyes on a Quaker for President, and the Western States desire a Westerner for the executive chair. Now it is extremely probable that Judge Simms or some other popular New York candidate would carry the Greater New York section against Jenkins, and New York as a body would be able to carry the national election and reject Potter or to elect him again to be chief executive. It is understood that Judge Simms's friends have not abandoned hope of inducing him to reconsider his announced decision.

Coaching Feature Abandoned.

For the parade to be held next Saturday under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island the promoters had planned to have a large coaching division as a feature likely to be popular with Brooklyn society. It was decided to abandon this idea at a recent meeting of the Parade Committee, and the only equine division will be Troop A of the National Guard. Large delegations of wheelmen will be present from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in addition to a large local showing.

Takes Cycles as Baggage.

Practically free transporation will be provided for bicycles by the Norfolk and Western Railway, which takes this action voluntarily. Commencing to-day, the baggage officials of the railway will check cycles, when accompanied by owner holding proper transportation, as baggage, making charge for same only in case the passenger has more than 150 pounds of baggage, including the cycle, whether crated or not. Some of the railway's baggage cars have been equipped with an arrangement of safety bars and hooks for supporting the wheels at the top of the car out of the way of other baggage. The new arrangement applies to all lines of the railway in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Warning for L. A. W. Officials.

Warning has been issued from the headquarters of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen against an imposter who has used the name of the league for fraudulent purposes. He is described as an elderly man, giving the name of Andrew H. McNeill, and represents himself as an agent for the League of American Wheelmen. In the small villages and country towns near Buffalo he had dealings with many innkeepers and hotel men, promising to enroll them as league members and to appoint their hostelries official League of American Wheelmen hotels on the payment of $3.65. This sum he obtained from many victims.

CYCLE RACING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Opening of the Springfield Bicycle Club's Three Days' Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Considerable "loafing," with intervals in which fairly good time was made, were the features of the first day of the big three days' race meet of the Springfield Bicycle Club, which was devoted to running the trial heats on the famous Hampden Park track before a large crowd and under excellent weather conditions. Nearly every rider of note, both professional and amateur, of this country was entered in the long card of events.

Among the races were the quarter-mile amateur National L. A. W. championship, the one-mile open professional record race, the one-third-mile professional L. A. W. championship event, and the five-mile amateur L. A. W. National championship race.

In these events the trial heats resulted as follows:

Quarter-mile Amateur National League of American Wheelmen Championship.—First Heat—E. M. Blau, Keene, first; John S. Johnson, Worcester, second. Time—0:33. Second Heat—E. W. Peabody, Chicago, first; Ray Dawson, Boonton, second. Time—0:34. Third Heat—E. C.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS WIN

New York Fought an Up-Hill Battle and Was Beaten by 244 Runs.

COBB'S WORK SATISFACTORY

His Bowling for the Home Team Was All that Could Be Desired—Capt. Warner Shows His Skill as a Batsman.

A victory by 244 runs rewarded the play of the English cricketers in their opening game in this country at Staten Island yesterday. New York had to fight an up-hill battle throughout, but several members of the team did good work. M. R. Cobb's bowling for the home team in both innings was all that could be desired, and his record yesterday of seven wickets for 125 runs was a fine performance, considering the number of catches that were missed off him. He also batted well, and, in partnership with J. F. Curran, put on 60 runs for the fourth wicket.

The latter batsman also exhibited splendid form with the willow, and his score of 31 won the loving cup presented by Mr. Wonham. The Englishmen have a strong team. Every one of them can bat well, while the three bowlers they tried in this city—Bull, Jessop, and Stocks—all proved capable men. J. R. Head did the best batting for the Englishmen.

Runs Come Slowly at First.

Play was resumed yesterday at 11:30 o'clock, with the two not-out men, J. R. Head and A. D. Whatman, continuing their batting to the bowling of Cobb and Kelly. Runs came slowly at first, but after 40 was reached the next decade went up much faster, but three runs later a fine one-handed catch by Wright at point disposed of Whatman for 24, and the third wicket was down for 53.

P. F. Warner was next, and showed his skill as a batsman. He hit out freely, and runs came much faster. At 12:20 the century went up, but soon after this the English Captain was well taken on the boundary by F. J. Prendergast for an innings of 24.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower filled the vacancy, and Clarke was given the ball in place of Kelly. Good play was expected by the newcomer, but he was bowled by Cobb for 5, and five wickets were down for 130.

H. R. Chinnery followed, and started in to hit vigorously. With the total at 169, H. N. Townsend was given the ball vice Clarke. With the total at 186, Head, who had played a splendid innings for 89, was caught easily in the slips by C. H. Clarke, and the sixth wicket was down at 186. The next ball proved fatal to Chinnery, who was caught on the boundary by F. J. Prendergast for 16.

With seven wickets down for 186, H. H. Marriott and R. A. Bennett became associated, but Marriott yielded easily to a catch by Clarke off Cobb, and seven wickets were down for 188.

R. G. Bull did not make a good impression as a batsman, for he gave two chances in his short innings of three, and when he was caught by Townsend at short leg nine wickets were down for 199.

F. W. Stocks was last man, and on his arrival ensued a chapter of accidents, which ought about by the poor work of the New Yorkers in the field. Both men hit hard and often, and at luncheon time they were still unseparated, with the score at 248. After luncheon, however, the innings was quickly over, Stocks being caught by Clarke at mid-off, while Bennett was the not-out man, with a well-hit but lucky 53 to his credit. With the total at 249, New York needed 368 runs to win.

New Yorkers' Hard Task.

They started upon this rather hopeless task with C. H. Clarke and F. F. Kelly, while Capt. Warner intrusted, F. G. Bull and F. W. Stocks with the ball. With only one run scored, Kelly was disposed of, and Hurditch filled the vacancy. He got a boundary for a start, and the score was taken to 14 before he was bowled by Stocks. Two runs later Clarke was caught at mid-off, and when J. F. Curran and M. R. Cobb became associated three wickets were down for 16.

The pair batted in splendid form, and made the stand of the day, and before the partnership was broken the total had advanced to 76. Cobb was then bowled by Jessup for 30, and was followed quickly by Curran for 31.

With the telegraph at 84 for six wickets, H. C. Wright and R. T. Rokeby got together, and they made a short stand, but with the exception of A. E. Paterson, who contributed a not-out innings of 16, none of the other men helped things much, and the total only amounted to 123.

A return game will be started this morning at 11 o'clock. It will be decided upon the first innings.

The following is the score:

NEW YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. F. Curran, run out	9	b. Bull	31
C. H. Clarke, b. Bull	14	c. Leveson-Gower, b. Bull	2
C. P. Hurditch, b. Bull	19	b. Stocks	7
A. E. Paterson, c Whatman, b. Jessop	0	not out	16
M. R. Cobb, b Bull	11	b. Jessop	30
F. J. Prendergast, b. Bull	0	b. Bull	0
R. T. Rokeby, b. Stocks	8	b. Jessop	11
H. C. Wright, run out	0	c. Bennett, b. Bull	9
F. F. Kelly, c. Stocks, b. Bull	8	c. Head, b. Bull	1
J. Adam, c. Bull	1	c. Jessop, b. Stocks	4
H. N. Townsend, not out	0	c. Stocks, b. Bull	0
Byes	4	Byes	8
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	1
No ball	1	no balls	3
Total	78	Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
G. L. Jessop	55	5	26	1
F. G. Bull	83	3	41	6
F. W. Stocks	30	3	3	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wick's.
F. G. Bull	130	7	56	6
F. W. Stocks	82	5	27	2
H. R. Chinnery	6	0	6	0
G. L. Jessop	45	2	22	2

ENGLISH TEAM.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
P. F. Warner, b. Cobb	23	c. Prendergast, b. Cobb	24
H. R. Chinnery, b. Cobb	10	c. Prendergast, b. Cobb	16
H. H. Marriott, b. Kelly	27	c. Clarke, b. Cobb	0
J. N. Tonge, b. Cobb	19	c. Kelly	0
G. L. Jessop, c. Adam, b. Cobb	4	c. Cobb, b. Kelly	5
H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, b. Clarke	42	b. Cobb	5
R. A. Bennett, b. Cobb	3	not out	53
J. R. Head, run out	10	c. Clarke, b. Cobb	89
F. G. Bull, b. Kelly	8	c. Townsend, b. Cobb	3
A. D. Whatman, not out	10	c. Wright, b. Cobb	24
F. W. Stocks, b. Kelly	0	c. Clarke, b. Kelly	13
Byes	13	Byes	15
Leg byes	5	Leg byes	2
Total	196	Total	249

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
M. R. Cobb	165	5	83	5
C. H. Clarke	55	4	36	1
F. F. Kelly	110	5	59	3

SECOND INNINGS.

M. R. Cobb	160	4	125	7
F. F. Kelly	86	5	61	3
C. H. Clarke	30	0	24	0
H. N. Townsend	35	1	22	0

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

English Team—22, 63, 71, 76, 117, 125, 160, 171, 193, 196.
New York—24, 24, 36, 44 48, 62, 62, 76, 77, 78.

SECOND INNINGS.

English Team—5, 5, 53, 107, 130, 186, 186, 188, 199, 249.
New York—1, 14, 16, 76, 84, 96, 99, 112, 112, 123.

Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 14.—Ex-Secretary Herbert of the Navy, Chancellor Kirkland of the Vanderbilt University, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Paul Barringer of the University of Virginia, and Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall arrived this afternoon to take part in the installation of President-elect William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University.

Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 14.—O. C. Sheley of Independence, Mo., claims to have seen the body of a man go over the falls early this morning. Nothing has been seen of the body since.

CHICAGO GOLF TOURNAMENT.

First Round for the Amateur Championship—Macdonald and Whigham Lead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The first round in the amateur championship golf tournament of the United States was played on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton to-day.

Play began at 9:30 this morning, and it was nearly 6:30 o'clock before the last pair finished. All Chicago society was present, and the links were alive all day with gayly dressed people. Scores of 197 and under for thirty-six holes were sufficient to qualify. C. P. Macdonald and H. J. Whigham head the list, followed by Fenn and Emmett. Douglass, the winner of the Chicago Cup, finished fifth.

Macdonald's score was as follows:

First Round.—6 5 6 5 5 5 6 4 4 3 3 5 5 6 4 6 5 5 5—88.
Second Round.—7 5 4 5 4 7 5 4 3 3 6 4 6 5 5 4 5 4 4—86. Total—174.

Whigham's score was as follows:

First Round.—5 6 5 4 7 5 4 4 3 4 5 6 4 6 4 5 4 5—88.
Second Round—6 3 4 4 6 5 6 5 4 3 5 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5—89. Total—177.

Fenn's score was:

First Round—6 4 4 6 6 6 5 5 4 6 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4—92.
Second Round..6 6 6 4 5 6 4 4 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 6 5 5—86. Total—178.

Following are the scores of the sixteen players who qualified, with the club each represents:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
C. P. Macdonald, Chicago G. C.	88	86	174
H. G. Whigham, Owentsia	88	89	177
A. H. Fenn, Palmetto G. C.	92	86	178
D. Emmett, Westbrook G. C.	91	90	181
F. L. Douglas, Fairfield G. C.	93	89	182
E. R. Forgan, Owentsia Club.	92	93	185
W. R. Bells, Shinnecock G. C.	93	92	185
J. A. Tyng, Morris County G. C.	95	91	186
A. M. Harriman, Norwood Country Club	96	87	183
W. G. Stewart, Seabright G. C.	91	99	190
E. S. Willets, Chicago G. C.	94	97	191
James Stillman, Newport G. C.	94	97	191
A. Coats, Newport G. C.	101	90	191
H. R. Sweney, Albany G. C.	94	99	193
John Reid, Jr., New Haven G. C.	96	100	196
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond G. C.	100	97	197

These pairs were drawn to-night for the concluding rounds of the tournament at match play: W. G. Stewart vs. J. R. Chadwick, J. Reid vs. C. B. MacDonald, J. A. Tyng vs. H. M. Harriman, E. S. Willets vs. W. R. Betts, H. J. Whigham vs. James Stillman, A. M. Coates vs. H. R. Sweney, A. H. Fenn vs. D. Emmett, F. F. Douglas vs. E. R. Forgan.

The finals will be reached Saturday morning.

POWER OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

Jesse G. Crane Fighting His Sentence to Imprisonment at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Jesse G. Crane of Pittsburg, Penn., has brought a petition in the United States Circuit Court asking for the writ of habeas corpus for his release out of the naval prison at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Judge Colt to-day issued a summons upon the respondent, Major Robert L. Mead, to appear in court to-morrow.

The petitioner is held under sentence of court-martial for a misdemeanor. The court-martial was conducted under Sections 1,624 and 1,547 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Crane claims that the sentence is null and void because it is prohibited by act of Congress, for the record of the court-martial does not state expressly the facts on which the jurisdiction depends; and it does not appear that the court was legally constituted.

THE LUETGERT TRIAL.

Juror Fowler Recovering—A Woman Resembling Mrs. Luetgert Found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Juror J. E. Fowler, whose illness yesterday caused an adjournment of the Luetgert murder trial until Wednesday, was much improved to-day, and will, his physician says, be able to attend to-morrow's session.

A woman, demented and almost nude, was found in the woods, near Melrose Park, by some farmers last night. She was in a terrible condition from exposure and privation, having been living in the woods for at least a month. Her description is said to tally in many respects with that of the missing Mrs. Luetgert. Beyond sending out a full description of Mrs. Luetgert, the Chicago authorities have taken no action in the matter, as they do not believe that the woman is Luetgert's wife.

WHEAT CROP OVERESTIMATED.

A Big Shortage in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—It is rapidly becoming apparent that the estimate of 150,000,000 bushels as the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas, made recently by Col. G. D. Rogers, Secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, is too great by at least 20,000,000 bushels, and probably by 25,000,000 bushels. Reports from the thrashers are beginning to come in, and in almost every instance they are under the estimates made before the grain was cut. Not a few of the farms that were thought to be good for fifteen bushels per acre are showing up but ten, and in many cases less than that.

One of the largest farms in the Red River Valley, which it was thought would average fifteen bushels on 2,500 acres, shows but nine and a half bushels per acre. Reports from other farms in the same locality show about the same proportion of loss and point toward sustaining the position taken by H. V. Jones, the statistician, who made the first estimate of the crop and fixed the probable yield at 120,000,000 bushels. The favorable weather that prevailed between the time when his estimate was made and the time for cutting, Mr. Jones thinks, will add 5,000,000 to his estimate, making the figures for the 1897 crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas in the neighborhood of 125,000,000.

Most of the new wheat now arriving is grading poor, not over 10 per cent. being No. 1 Northern. Out of 279 cars arriving in this city to-day, but 27 graded No. 1 Northern, and this is practically the way all shipments have run thus far this season. More than half the wheat received so far has been low grade.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD SOLD.

Transaction Believed to be Backed by the Mobile and Ohio Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—When the Birmingham Railway and Electric Company to-day bought the Birmingham, Powderly and Bessemer steam dummy line, a well-authenticated report immediately got into circulation that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was back of the deal, and eventually would secure the line.

The line runs from Bessemer to Birmingham, fourteen miles, and owns extensive terminal facilities and valuable franchises and spur tracks to several mines in both cities.

The Mobile and Ohio's Montgomery and Columbus extension, now building, will have a branch to Brookwood. Brookwood is only twenty-two miles from Bessemer. An extension to Bessemer would give the Mobile and Ohio entrance into the very heart of the Alabama coal and iron region, with all terminal facilities needed at the two most important manufacturing points.

The Delaware and Lancaster.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 14.—The Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad was sold here at noon to-day by the Master, A. P. Wintersteen, for default of payment of coupons belonging with the mortgage bonds of the company and interest on the same. The purchaser was Charles L. Kingley of New York, and the sum bid was $6,500. With all liens, the property costs Mr. Kingley less than $17,000. It is his intention to complete the road from Point Pleasant, Penn., to Lancaster, Penn., eighty miles. Only twelve miles are finished.

Orin P. McCarty's New Position.

Orin P. McCarty, formerly General Traveling Passenger Agent for the Southern Pacific Company has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway in the place of John M. Chesbrough. Mr. McCarty entered the railway service in 1884, and, after twenty-five years of clerical work with many roads, became Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, and afterward General Passenger Agent of the Southwestern Railroad. Since 1890 he has been connected in the same capacity with several roads, until he went to the Southern Pacific Company.

Southern Rate War.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—The passenger rate war in tickets from Texas points to Kansas City and St. Louis, which has been prevailing for some weeks, reached an acute stage to-day when the Santa Fé announced a round-trip rate from Galveston to Kansas City and return of $5. Other lines will meet this rate.

STORM'S RAVAGE IN TEXAS

Ten Lives Lost by the Hurricane at Sabine Pass and Six at Port Arthur.

SMALL SHIPPING DESTROYED

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad to Enlarge Its Facilities at Port Arthur and Repair the Damage Done.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Sabine Pass suffered greatly from the storm. All of the small shipping at both the new and the old town was destroyed. The old town was wrecked, and many of the larger vessels were badly damaged. Only the large buildings in the new town remain standing. During the storm six feet of water covered the town.

Ten deaths have been reported up to this time, and many persons are missing.

Four tugs went down with their crews, but the United States life-saving crew stationed at the pass succeeded in saving many lives.

When the terrific windstorm struck the town it was accompanied by a brisk rain, which soon made rivers of the streets. This, together with the high waves breaking over the banks of Sabine Lake, caused fear that the town was about to be visited by a tidal wave. There was a rush for the railway station, and the evening local to Beaumont, Texas, was soon filled with excited women and children. An hour after the storm, however, the water had all drained off, and the streets are dry.

It is difficult to get details of the losses. Three-fourths of the export pier, a temporary structure, was washed out, the railway pier was damaged to the extent of $100, and $500 damage was wrought to the principal hotel, and the Taylor Bayou bridge, situated three miles from town, was demolished. A telegram received this morning from F. T. Robinson, resident engineer of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, who was sent to Port Arthur late yesterday and returned to Beaumont, Texas, this morning, after making an investigation of the situation at Port Arthur, reports six persons killed, three injured, and about $25,000 property damage at that place. The wires to Port Arthur are still prostrated.

At noon to-day a special train carrying President A. E. Stillwell, General Manager Robert Gilliham, Vice President E. L. Martin, George Matthews, head of the Building Department, and about $25,000 Trimble, one of the Directors of the Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, left Kansas City direct for Port Arthur.

Mr. Gilliham said it was intended to begin immediately the reconstruction of the damaged railroad property and that, in addition, a large warehouse would be built at Port Arthur. The relief fund of $10,000 sent the town-sfters yesterday by President Stillwell, he said, would be given to a local committee of citizens for distribution.

"While at Port Arthur," Mr. Gilliham said, "we will complete arrangements for the construction of a 2,000 warehouse for the reception of cereals and other food products in connection with our export trade. We already have enough export business in sight to warrant the erection of such a building. We have under consideration the selection of several steamers for this export trade and shall begin the active transportation of cargoes on Dec. 15. In addition, the firm of Charles A. Orthweine, St. Louis grain exporters, has contracted to put on a line of steamers to run between Port Arthur and foreign ports. That firm is now building two large floating grain elevators at Port Arthur to be used in handling its grain trade."

THE CONWAY KIDNAPPING CASE.

Hardy, Blake, and Warner Indicted in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Joseph M. Hardy and Henry G. Blake, the alleged kidnappers of John Conway, were arraigned in the County Court this morning before Judge Clifford D. Gregory to plead to an indictment found against them by the Grand Jury. The indictment charges them, in conjunction with Albert S. Warner, with having kidnapped the Conway child.

Hardy entered a plea of not guilty, while Blake asked the Court to grant him further time to consider his plea. The Court gave him until Thursday to make up his mind. Hardy's trial was set down for Wednesday, Sept. 22.

THE MONTREAL SUICIDE.

Schenectady People Believe She Was Mrs. Warner.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 14.—It is believed here that the young woman who committed suicide at the Cadillac Hotel in Montreal was the wife of Albert S. Warner, who is implicated in the Conway kidnapping case. The dead woman registered in Montreal as Miss M. Warner of New York, and on her collars and cuffs were the initials "M. G. W.," while on a sheet of paper was written the word "Schenectady."

Mrs. Warner's initials are M. G. W., and she always used the middle initial, which stood for Green, her maiden name. The description of the dead woman very much resembles Mrs. Warner. Mrs. Warner was in Schenectady on Aug. 26, and at that time was wearing a light grayish blue dress, such as the dead girl is said to have worn.

A NEGRO'S WILL CONTESTED.

Fight Over the Estate of Nathan Springfield of Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The will of Nathan Springfield, one of the wealthiest colored men in Boston, was contested in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice Lathrop and a jury. Springfield was born in Virginia in the year 1812, a slave. Dec. 16, 1896, when nearly eighty-five years of age, he died, leaving property valued at between $30,000 and $40,000.

In his youth Springfield acquired the trade of a blacksmith. He was owned by a Methodist minister. After attaining his majority he bargained with his master to buy his freedom for $800. The trade having been made, the slave went to work with a will to earn the $800. In time he accumulated the sum agreed on and gave it to his owner as a ransom for his freedom. The clergyman took the money, but failed to keep his agreement. Springfield remained a slave. Later his master sold him to a wealthy planter.

Still nourishing a desire to be liberated, he made a bargain with his second master, this time offering $400 as a ransom. Consent was given, and the young man, after much labor, procured the money. But he again was destined to disappointment. The second master also kept both money and slave.

Exasperated by this treatment, Springfield resolved to gain his freedom by flight. At the age of thirty-five an opportunity was afforded, and he made his escape, coming to Boston. He left a wife behind him, the property of his second master. The wife of the second master induced her husband to release Springfield's wife, who soon after rejoined her husband in Boston.

Springfield worked at blacksmithing in and about Boston for a time, and later started peddling straw, in which he made a good deal of money. The contest over his will is based on a codicil which contains a number of bequests to negro charities.

MAYOR HARRISON IS HERE.

Studying Our Garbage System for the Benefit of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago arrived here last evening with a committee of city officials and registered at the Windsor Hotel. He will examine New York's garbage system, having stopped in Philadelphia to investigate the management of that matter there.

There is serious trouble in Chicago over garbage—the same trouble from which New York has suffered. The question is being studied, and as a preliminary the committee has been sent out to look into the systems of other cities. Col. Waring will give Mayor Harrison and his party every facility for learning all there is to be learned of how New York garbage is handled and disposed of.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SAGASTA'S GLOOMY OPINION.

The Liberal Leader Says the Cuban Insurrection Is Spreading—Bank of Spain in Peril.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, in an interview on the subject of the Cuban insurrection, says the uprising, instead of dying out, is spreading considerably. He adds that the situation in the Philippine Islands is serious, asserts that the Carlist propaganda in Spain cannot be viewed with indifference, and he expresses the belief that a reconciliation between the political parties in Spain is impossible so long as the Conservatives are in power. In conclusion, Señor Sagasta remarks:

"In my opinion the Cortes will not meet, but if they do meet their existence is ephemeral."

The Liberal leader refused to express himself regarding the relations between the United States and Spain.

The position of the Bank of Spain continues to greatly concern commercial circles, owing to its immense note circulation. Paris exchange has reached 31.50, the highest on record. As the Bank has lent the State 150,000,000 pesetas, repayable, without interest, in 1920, its affairs would become critical in the event of the Bank incurring losses on loans, in the absence of sufficient guarantees against current accounts and note circulation.

SPANISH LOSING IN CUBA.

Gen. Lee Thinks This Country Will Have to Interfere Eventually and Stop the Barbarity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, in conversation with personal friends since his return, has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the Spanish are losing ground every day in Cuba, and that their chances of subjugating the revolutionists are more remote now than ever.

In his official intercourse with the State Department he has not ventured to suggest a policy for this Government to assume, holding that it would be improper for him to do so. In private conversation, however, he is more free, and does not hesitate to say he believes this Government eventually will be obliged to interfere and put a stop to the barbarities now being practiced on the island.

INDIFFERENCE IN SPAIN.

Leading Men Shrug Their Shoulders When Cuba Is Mentioned.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times's correspondent at San Sebastian comments this morning upon the "almost complete indifference displayed by representative men regarding the extremely critical political situation." Continuing, he says:

"Ministers, Generals, diplomats, and public men of all parties and of every variety of opinion merely shrug their shoulders when Cuba is mentioned. The present Government is weak in the extreme, but there is no sign that the Liberals are any better organized.

"Captain General Weyler will probably be retained in Cuba out of deference to the personal wishes of the late Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo. But experience forces the conviction that Cuba will never be pacified by military operations. The question arises whether the United States could be induced to stop American supplies to the insurgents. If so, there is no doubt the rebellion would soon collapse. The difficulties would be great, but the question ought seriously to occupy the attention of Spanish statesmen."

Premier Azcarraga Makes Denial.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Gen. Azcarraga, Premier and Minister of War, denies that the Cuban insurgents have captured San Andres and Consolacion, or either of them. He also denies that Gen. Luque has been compelled to retire on Manzanillo.

ANDREWS WILL REMAIN.

The President of Brown University Writes a Letter Withdrawing His Resignation.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.—President Andrews of Brown University has written the following letter withdrawing his resignation:

Brown University, Sept. 14, 1897.
To W. V. Kellen, J. H. Stiness, and R. G. Hazard, Committee:

Gentlemen: The resolution of the Corporation of Brown University on the 1st inst., communicated to me by you, has been carefully considered. I take pleasure in assuring you that the action referred to entirely does away with the scruple which led to my resignation. At that date, however, when you laid the communication before me, I had undertaken to perform the coming year certain work which, after learning the judgment of the corporation on the subject, I came to regard as incompatible with the dutie. of the Presidency. I therefore felt obliged at first to adhere to my resignation. But being now free to give to the university my undivided service, I have withdrawn my resignation and have notified the Secretary of the corporation to that effect. I am, gentlemen, yours with sincere esteem,

F. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

LOUISE MICHEL MAY NOT COME.

Anarchists of This City Doubtful as to Her Arrival.

Anarchists of this city said yesterday that they had not received any information in regard to the proposed visit of Louise Michel to this country. They are more demoralized now than they have been for years. The departure of John Most to Buffalo has left the less radical Anarchists without a leader, and very few of them congregate in the old haunts.

Deputy Immigration Commissioner McSweeney, at the Barge Office, was asked yesterday whether, in view of the fact that Louise Michel was an avowed Anarchist, and had served several terms in prison in France and Belgium, she would be permitted to land in the event of her arrival. He replied: "We never cross a bridge until we come to it." Commissioner Pitchie remarked that Louise Michel could not land in New York.

Union Wages Demanded.

Carpenters and cornice and skylight makers are making a strong fight to obtain the union scale of wages of $3.50 a day for eight hours' work, and are receiving the support of the Board of Walking Delegates, with which they are affilliated. They have succeeded in tying up several large buildings. The carpenters' fight now, it was reported yesterday, is directed against the firm of Pugh & Co., that has contracts in several buildings, and on eight of them strikes have been ordered. The firm engaged non-union carpenters to take the places of the strikers.

The South Brooklyn Strike.

The strike of blacksmiths in the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, threatens to extend, and may involve workmen of other trades employed there. It is also a strike in which Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor men have agreed to act in harmony. About sixteen blacksmiths quit work on Monday against non-union men who were employed by the Boston Dry Dock Company. The strikers, who belong to the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, asked the Superintendent whether he would submit the matter to arbitration, but he refused.

Iowa Men Gathering Pearls.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 14.—Medicine Creek, a small stream whose source is in Iowa, and which runs through the eastern part of this county, is found to abound in pearls. Two men from Iowa, who have been following the creek for the last week, reached here to-day, having a pocketful of pearls found in mussel shells.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth is released from arrest and restored to duty.

Ensign F. L. Sandoz is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. F. S. Carter is ordered to the Equipment Bureau.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball is detached from the Columbian Iron Works and ordered to command the torpedo flotilla.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$1.03⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Cotton, middling	.07⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Butter, State, finest creamery	.18
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.70
Lard, prime	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 94@94⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 91@94c; No. 2 red, 95¼@96⅜c; No. 2 corn, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 2 oats, 19¾@20c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21@22¼c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 32@44c; No. 4, free on board, 29@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07@$1.09; prime Timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20@$8.25; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.42; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut, loaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.27.

COTTON.

Yesterday's results, from the speculative standpoint, were unsatisfactory at the Cotton Exchange, although prices made a small net gain. The market opened steady, prices advancing on the first call 2@3 points, as cables from Liverpool at hand when the market opened were better than had been generally expected. For a time the shorts made a lively market of it by covering, but later an easier feeling prevailed for a time. At noon, however, prices were back to the best level of the forenoon, an advance of 4@5 points. Trading lacked outside speculative interest. Private advices from the South and Liverpool indicated a bearish temper, on the large crop theory, but selling was checked, and the market received support from the prevalent idea of broadening prosperity in all directions. Crop accounts, while somewhat mixed, were for the most part quite unfavorable. In the afternoon the market was quiet, with a steady undertone, until just before the close, when weakness developed under aggressive bear hammering, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to a net advance of 3 points. Sales, futures, 97,700 bales. The market for spot cotton ruled quiet, at unchanged quotations; middling uplands, 7⅞c; Gulf, 7⅞c; sales, 848 bales; 348 spinning, and 500 contract.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.97	6.98	6.95	6.94@6.95
October	6.83	6.85	6.81	6.81@6.82
November	6.75	6.78	6.73	6.75@6.76
December	6.78	6.81	6.76	6.77@6.78
January	6.82	6.86	6.80	6.82@6.83
February	....	....	....	6.85@6.86
March	6.89	6.93	6.87	6.89@....
April	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92@6.93
May	6.96	6.99	6.93	6.95@6.96

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Middling uplands, 4 3-32d. Futures steady, buyers partially 1-64d decline; closed steady, ½@1½ points net advance. January-February, 343⅛S; February-March, 344B; March-April, 344½B; April-May, 345⅛S; May-June, 346⅛S; June-July, 347½S; September, 363S; September-October, 354½B; October-November, 348⅛S; November-December, 344½B; December-January, 343⅛B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	102⅜	102⅝	101⅜	101⅜
December	99½	100	98½	98½
May	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98
Corn—				
September	36	36	36	35¾
October	....	....	....	36⅜
December	37½	38	37½	37⅜
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25
December	..	..	..	26

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
September	95½	96¼	95¼	94⅞
December	95⅛	96⅜	94½	94½
May	95	96⅛	94⅛	94¼
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30
December	32½	32¾	32	32½
May	35⅜	36	35¼	35¼
Oats—				
September	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
December	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
May	24	24⅛	24	24

BREADSTUFFS.

WORLD'S AVAVILABLE SUPPLIES.

Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday:

Available Supplies.	Bushels.
Wheat—	
United States and Canada east of Rockies	*1,900,000
Afloat for and in Europe	*3,800,000
World's total supply	*5,700,000
Corn—	
United States and Canada east of Rockies	*2,779,000
Oats—	
United States and Canada east of Rockies	*227,000

*Increase.

The more important increases in available stocks of wheat last week, not included in the official visible supply statement, were 373,000 bushels at Galveston, 200,000 bushels at various Manitoba storage points, 92,000 bushels at Fort William, Ontario; 75,000 bushels in Northwestern interior elevators, 64,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, and 49,000 bushels at New Orleans.

Wheat.

After enjoying a rise of 2c a bushel, the wheat market met reverses yesterday, and lost most of it, closing only ⅝@¾c higher than Monday night. The chief cause of the abrupt afternoon decline was the unexpected increase of 5,700,000 bushels in the world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's. The trade had been figuring on an addition of something over 3,000,000 bushels. Wheat bought earlier in the day on the advance and new short lines for scalpers' account constituted the afternoon's trading movement. Continental cables added to the late heaviness here by closing 30 points lower on Paris wheat, and 45@50 points on flour, as compared with Monday night. Previously they had shown a fair amount of steadiness in sympathy with Liverpool. The latter was strong all day, and the principal factor of strength here during the forenoon. Final prices were at about the best point of the day, 1⅜d up from the lowest figure, and ⅞@1¼d higher than Monday night. Bullish French crop estimates, reduced Italian prospects, and the talk about locusts in Argentina were all features of the day's foreign news. Clearances of nearly 500,000 bushels from New York proved to be another bullish factor. The local cash market is sustained on a premium, but spot wheat in the Northwest has been affected by increasing receipts. Exporters took 128,000 bushels in the local market, with rumors of sixty loads worked at all ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—September, 93⅜c; December, 90¼@90⅝c; May, 91½c; No. 1 hard, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 14.—No. 1 hard, 96⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 95¾c; December, 92½c bid; No. 2 Northern, 90⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—No. 1 white, Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Spring, 94½c; December, 94⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c, delivered, and 37½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 26¾@32c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.50@$5.90; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.05; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.65; Spring clears, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; no grade, $1.55@$1.65.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—First patents, $5.40@$5.60; second patents

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At Gay Coney Island—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—Captain of the Nonsuch—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

NON-PARTISAN AND LIBERAL.

Some of the Republican newspapers express the opinion that by saying "I am a Republican, and expect to remain one," Mr. Low has made it easier for Mr. PLATT's organization to accept him as its candidate. Possibly Mr. Low had the Republican organization in mind when he penned that phrase. He may have cherished the hope that this declaration would soothe the inflamed minds of the Republican leaders who still bitterly resent their inhuman treatment by the Citizens' Union. We presume, however, that the efficacy of Mr. Low's brief confession of faith is overestimated. DAVID B. HILL once said "I am a Democrat." That single statement stirred up great enthusiasm among the regulars, but it left the independent Democrats quite unmoved. Mr. HILL was not their kind of Democrat. The Republican regulars will not be brought one inch nearer Mr. Low by his affirmation of Republicanism. He is distinctly not their kind of Republican, and his unqualified pledge of non-partisanship, immediately following his "I am a Republican," destroys all its force of allurement to that party.

If the Republicans indorse Mr. Low it will be because cruel fate forces them to indorse him, not because he professes to be one of them. On the other hand, no Democrat will find it easier to vote for Mr. Low because he says he is a Republican, and it is by Democratic votes that he must be elected. If all the Republicans in the five boroughs vote for him he will still be in a minority of 100,000. He must get at least 50,000 Democratic votes. The Republicans must choose between Low and suicide. The Democrats may have the choice between Low and some Democrat just as honest and capable as Low. His non-partisanship would be with them the determining factor in Low's favor. As it is going to be pretty hard for Democrats to vote for Republicans this year, it would have been wiser for Mr. Low to say nothing about his party politics in a letter accepting the nomination of a non-partisan body.

It is interesting to note that the Staats-Zeitung, which is supposed to reflect closely the feeling of the mass of the German-American voters, commends the liberality of Mr. Low's views on the liquor law question. They are more liberal than it expected, and it regrets that he did not show himself so open-minded two years ago, when the Raines law was taking shape in the Legislature. At the same time we think the Staats-Zeitung puts upon Mr. Low's language a construction it will not bear when it argues that his letter is an assurance that as Mayor he would not use his influence for a return to the "Sunday baiting" policy of Mr. ROOSEVELT, justifying himself with the plea that "laws are made to be enforced." It is of law making, not of law enforcement, that Mr. Low is treating when he warns the legislators that an excise law "stands midway between the laws that everybody believes in and the dead laws that nobody believes in." He does not say whether he would enforce the liquor tax law rigidly or mildly. The liberality of his letter lies in his declaration for local option. Carried to its logical conclusion, this commits him to the view that the people of this city ought to be allowed to determine by their own votes whether beer and liquors should be sold on Sunday, and under what restrictions. That is the right, sound, and just principle which a Legislature largely made up of Republican countrymen will not permit us to apply.

The excise declarations of Mr. Low's letter and his unreserved acceptance of the principle of non-partisanship in municipal administration will strengthen him with the voters.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A wonderful deal of work has been accomplished during the last year in the way of providing school accommodations for the children of New York. It is not to the advantage of Tammany that children should be educated, and for many years the schools had been regarded by the politicians as pretexts for the disbursement of money and for the distribution of "patronage." At the worst it is true there were always some zealous and intelligent friends of education connected with the system who did what they could to prevent the degradation into which but for their efforts public instruction would have sunk. Yet these experts did not prevent the first city in the Union from being very far from the first in all the appliances of education or in the results.

The effects of long-continued ignorance and indifference culminated after the party responsible for them had been put out of power and a much more reasonable system much more honestly administered had already gone into operation. At the beginning of Mayor STRONG's administration the lack of accommodation had become intolerable. In 1895 quarters were provided for some 15,000 additional pupils, but these were at once filled and there was a demand for more. More were furnished as fast as possible. At the beginning of the school year in 1896 there were 160,000 applicants, and it was estimated that there would have been 12,000 or 15,000 more if there had been room. During the year the work of building and enlarging has been carried on so rapidly that out of a total number of applicants little short of 200,000, and an estimated total number of 225,000, it is estimated that only about 8,000 children will be compelled to stay away from school for lack of room. Four additional schoolhouses of the largest size will take these, and thereafter we shall have no occasion to build schools except to keep pace with the growth of population.

Everybody understands the political importance and even necessity of the public school system. But perhaps not everybody has reflected how especially urgent is this necessity in the case of a great cosmopolitan city like New York with a polyglot population. If this huge heterogeneous mass is to be assimilated and Americanized, the public school system is the only agency that can be trusted to do the work. There are quarters of New York where adults can live and work and die without being under any effective compulsion to learn the language of the land they live in, let alone anything else about it. They must be left to remain aliens if they will. But their children must be prevented from remaining aliens. They must be made to learn the language of the country and as much more about it as they can be made to learn. This is a matter of self-preservation on the part of the community, and there could not be a more reckless improvidence on the part of the community than to withhold the means that are necessary to the Americanization of its foreign-born children. In whatever else we find ourselves obliged to practice municipal frugality, it must not be in this.

COTTON CLOTH EXPORTS.

A writer in a recent number of The Boston Transcript, evidently a writer familiar with the conditions of cotton manufacture in New England, discusses with unconcealed anxiety the prospect of an early loss of a goodly portion of the cotton goods export trade that has been cultivated assiduously during the past few years. The tendency, which the writer fears may be strengthened by an improvement in the home demand, and which may result in neglect of the advantages secured abroad by careful cultivation of the foreign market, strikes the writer as more unfortunate because of the increased facilities for producing cotton goods and the necessity for some other outlet than the domestic demand. Particular concern is expressed concerning the stagnation of trade with silver-using countries, countries upon which the manufacturers of standard and brown sheetings depend to take their goods, now being produced in excess of the home demand.

In the absence of other figures than those at hand from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for the past year and several preceding years, we are at a loss to comprehend the tenor of the gloomy article in The Transcript, although it may be made clear by the explanation that it has reference only to conditions and prospects in New England. Our exports of cotton goods have been principally of uncolored cotton cloths, and the total value of these cottons in 1896-7 was $12,511,389, while in 1895-6 they amounted to $9,539,199, or an increase in the last year of $2,972,190. China, one of the silver-using countries, increased its takings of our cotton goods about a million of dollars in 1896-7 over the previous year.

There is no suggestion in the disquieting view of the contributor to The Boston Transcript that the new tariff law is to be a burden to the New England manufacturers of cotton goods. Yet with the admitted tendency to neglect foreign markets with any improvement in the home demand, which of course means advanced prices to keep pace with increased tariff taxes on foreign cottons and an increased consumption of domestic goods, it is plain to the New England manufacturers that there will be a loss of Canadian consumption of our cottons, of which they took nearly $1,000,000 in 1896-7. We have done what we could, by hostile legislation, to discourage Canadian sales to us, and if Canada retaliates by selling to the United Kingdom and by taking British cotton goods in part payment for what Canada sends to the mother country, New England should not complain or be surprised.

If we are not mistaken, the South will be heard from before many months have passed if it shall appear that the fears of this Boston writer are justified by a general loss of our exports of cotton cloth. It will be to little purpose that an import tax has been placed upon cotton, and the prices of all cotton goods advanced accordingly, if with advancing prices the Southern manufacturers find that the cotton manufacturers of other countries, that invite rather than repel exchanges of commodities, are picking up the trade that we are reported to be neglecting in order to grasp the home market that the protectionists would cultivate, letting "the markets of the world" severely alone or fencing them off as unworthy of cultivation.

The figures for 1897-8 will be interesting to cotton manufacturers all over this country. We do not clearly see how they can be more gratifying in the matter of exports than those of 1895-6. The manufacturers can produce and are producing in excess of the home demand. They must expect to lose customers in countries against which we have leveled hostile laws. Is there to be such a flood of Dingley prosperity as to compensate the cotton manufacturers for the foreign trade they are expecting to lose? It will strike the mind that is not distressed by such concern as that manifested by the correspondent of The Transcript that with a tendency established in silver-using countries and gold-using countries to buy our surplus of cotton goods, it would have been wiser and better for everybody, cotton manufacturers included, if Mr. DINGLEY had tempered his zeal for the home market with a little sense in holding on to a foreign market secured only by laborious and expensive cultivation, but presumably not without profit to the cultivators.

MR. LOW'S NON-RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Low must make haste to get his responsibility on exhibition or else Mr. ERNEST HARVIER will not vote for him. Mr. HARVIER'S mind is troubled, not to say harrowed, by the contemplation of Mr. LOW'S "non-responsibility." That is what Mr. HARVIER calls it, and as he is the person who is suffering from it, he ought to know its name. No doubt there are some who would be glad if Mr. HARVIER would explain the precise distinction between the meanings of "non-responsibility" and "irresponsibility"; but such people are mere connoisseurs in words. They are literary dreamers and not practical politicians. It does not make any difference about terms. Mr. Low is not responsible. He is not responsible to Mr. ERNEST HARVIER et id omne genus. And when you get right down to the bottom of it, that is precisely what is the matter with Mr. Low as a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York.

Mr. Low's non-responsibility is quite as annoying to many others as it is to Mr. HARVIER. They have not voiced their annoyance in quite the same direct and conclusive manner as the shining pillar of the Independence Hall Democracy, but they have not concealed it. Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER, for instance, is much harassed by his sense of Mr. Low's non-responsibility to him, and there cannot be any doubt that the same subject is robbing both TIMOTHY D. and TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN of some of their well-earned rest. Then there's the Rev. TOM DIXON. What a state of mind he is in about it, to be sure!

And there are others. There is our dearly beloved brother LEMUEL ELY QUIGG. If he could just have obtained in the days preceding the nomination an assurance from the Citizens' Union that Mr. Low would not be altogether non-responsible to him, or rather to the estimable Senator whose political bugle he is, he would have had less toilsome days and more restful nights. Of course, Mr. SHEEHAN is not worrying about Mr. Low's non-responsibility. He never expected the Citizens' Union candidate to be responsible to him.

The trouble with Mr. Low is that he has declined to assume the responsibility of the grindstone to the axe, and the axe, being dull, fears that in the coming campaign it may not be able, in the classic language of the day, to cut any ice. In the case of Mr. HARVIER this fear is one of formidable proportions and most substantial ground. It will be cold weather in November probably, and Mr. HARVIER cannot cut ice except in Summer, when the ice is very soft. Curiously enough, the men who nominated Mr. Low have not made any complaints about his non-responsibility, though he has distinctly told them that he would not be responsible to any one but the entire body of citizens of the Greater New York. But then, the nominators are not practical politicians and do not put a working value on the kind of responsibility the absence of which Mr. ERNEST HARVIER mourns with so much sincerity.

NATIONAL AND STATE NAVAL RESERVES.

At irregular intervals the question of establishing what is called a "National naval reserve" is agitated, and occasionally something of a practical nature is suggested. More frequently something unpractical, or at least extremely uncertain in value, is put forth. One of the most unpractical suggestions made recently is that, the National naval reserve being formed, the naval militia organizations of the various States should be merged in it. This suggestion shows a profound lack of knowledge of the nature of the naval militia and the conditions surrounding its existence. The naval militia organizations have demonstrated their usefulness, but they have shown, plainly enough to convince boards of naval officers appointed to study their capabilities, that they would be most serviceable as intact bodies, not as sources of supply for irregular details. The First Naval Battalion of this city has been declared to be competent to man a coast defense ship, but the board which made that declaration also expressed the belief that the battalion would not be of so great utility if split up and mingled with crews of regular men-of-war's men.

The projected National naval reserve is to be formed by enrolling sailors of merchant ships and yachts, fishermen, and others engaged in nautical callings and giving them a week's drill once a year aboard warships. No doubt such a scheme would provide a large number of men who in case of emergency might in a short time be whipped into some sort of fighting shape. But it is questionable whether a reserve of first-class machinists, who never had been at sea, would not be of almost as much value aboard modern battleships, where sails no longer exist, but where winches, cranes, steam engines, and electric appliances are most plentiful. Good guns' crews can be made out of landsmen as well as out of seamen, and the real sailors needed to fill the navigators' divisions could be obtained in sufficient numbers without great difficulty.

To merge the naval militia organizations in the National reserve would be to mix a highly trained body of men with recruits. Suppose that a National army reserve were formed on a similar plan of laborers, farmers, and mechanics drilled once a year in a camp of instruction for a single week. Would not a proposition to merge the National Guard in such a body seem to be a curious proposition? Yet it would be practically the same process as merging the naval militia in a National naval reserve. The best volunteer force from which to enlarge the navy in a case of sudden need is a fully equipped, well drilled, and thoroughly disciplined militia. The National Government cannot do too much to encourage the naval militia, and so long as it is not practicable for it to take entire control of such a force, it would be better to keep it wholly distinct from a National reserve, which might better be regarded as a secondary source of supply.

The war of PLATT on WORTH in Brooklyn possesses a deep psychological as well as a political interest. WORTH is not a moralist or a reformer. He is in politics for the most practical reasons, and it was not sentiment or lofty principle that brought him in collision with PLATT. They are two of a kind who have fallen to knifing each other. The interesting query is, Must the Republican Party endure PLATT's boss rule until he is overthrown by one of his own kind? The good and pure and moral Republicans have all had their shy at PLATT. All the virtuous Republican newspapers up the State have an annual season—about the time the Legislature adjourns—of inciting a revolt against PLATT. The Union League Club of this city is a perpetual conspiracy against him. But these good Republicans make no headway. He trounces them like schoolboys and then makes them walk up and vote for his candidates, like BLACK. WORTH has given PLATT more trouble than all the reformers. Set a boss to whip a boss may be the lesson ultimately taught by the warfare in Brooklyn, for it is not to be supposed that the result of last night's meeting ends it.

Careful observers of simple facts have frequently expressed the opinion that the comparative immunity of this city from house flies and the general disappearance of the sparrows are to be attributed to the system of street sweeping established by Col. WARING, assisted, in a measure, by the substitution of cables and electricity for horses on some of the street railways. The prompt removal from the streets of litter that was formerly the breeding place for flies and the feeding place for sparrows has cut off the supply of flies here as it has in other places where horse power has been displaced by other methods of propulsion. The sparrow, whose life was devoted to feeding and diligent multiplication of its species, has unquestionably abandoned the eaves of our city houses for other eaves that overlook roads undisturbed by the brooms of street sweepers. Possibly this may be followed by a sensible diminution of the number of city cats; for metropolitan cats prefer birds to rats as a frequent diet, their capture being attended with less hardship and danger, while their superior edibility is manifest to any close observer of cats.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many difficult problems, involving the principles of law, ethics, and gallantry alike, have been raised out in Iowa and will have to be settled before that State can take any real comfort from its big crops and their high prices. A young man residing in the little town of Atlantic threw prudence to the winds Saturday evening, bought two theatre tickets, and took a young woman to see the performance of a company which, after the custom more often followed "on the road" than here, made up for slight defects, histrionic and scenic, by distributing prizes to the fortunate holders of certain coupons. Fate brought no gift to the young man, but his companion was the delighted recipient of a bicycle. She took it home with fond anticipations of much and inexpensive happiness from its use, but next day the young man, after a sleepless night, apparently devoted to deciding between the values of love and duty, went to her house and secured the wheel on the pretext of just wanting to try it. Now he refuses to return the machine, basing his claim to ownership on the fact that he paid for the theatre tickets and is entitled to any profits accruing from them except that expressly abandoned by his invitation to attend the play in his company. The young woman doesn't see the matter in this light. She has brought suit to recover her prize, and all Iowa is holding its breath so as not to miss the decision when it comes.

—Of all the many conventionalized "types" that appear on the stage—and that serve there, by the way, purposes entirely legitimate and of much importance—not one ever was or ever will be recognized as duplicating reality, and it is always the persons belonging to the class nominally represented by any particular type character that realize most clearly the inaccuracy and exaggeration of what they see. As a matter of fact, these peculiarities are not faults, but merits, or at least necessities, in these valuable personages of the drama, and nobody has a right or a reason to take offense at them so long as decency is not violated or interest tired. The Washington Post errs from lack of sufficient reflection, therefore, when it enters a solemn protest against what it describes as "the so-called 'typical Southerner' of the New York play—a truculent, scowling personage in a long black coat, a big black slouch hat, a white cambric necktie, and a pair of stump-toed, high-heeled boots—a half-educated, quarrelsome ruffian who wears a revolver as regularly as he does his trousers." The Post thinks that, having imagined an accent and an idiom, "the Yankee writer" imagines a man to fit them, and it declares that "the result is very tiresome, at times exasperating, and frequently offensive." In cases when the results are of this sort, the fault is not because the playwright, Yankee or other, exercised his imagination in giving his type clothes, words, and habits, but because he has made a bad play. Types, it should be remembered, are not averages, but extremes. A stage personage who possessed only the traits common to every member of a large and widely differentiated population, Northern or Southern, would not have a single distinguishing mark, and would have to wear a printed sign to tell where he came from. The dramatist must hurry and cannot stop for explanations except at his peril. If long coats, revolvers, and an idiom help him along, he is wise to use them, and, being a professional and avowed dealer in illusions, it is absurd to blame him for not dealing in realities. The "typical Southerner" is as true to life as the typical New Englander, the typical reporter, the typical young girl, or the typical villain. Why, then, is there need of a protest?

—It is grievous to learn that The Detroit Free Press doesn't think much of a building which residents of this city are accustomed to regard as a rather able piece of architecture. "We have never," says The Free Press, "been so much struck as some of the New Yorkers seem to be with the beauty and proportions of the City Hall in that burgh, and our chief anxiety would be, if we were paying taxes there, as to the amount of money which would be squandered in making the changes which are proposed." This shows a mercenary mind; it also shows ignorance of the fact that New Yorkers have so little to say about the taxes they shall pay that they have given up worrying about that matter very much and give most of their attention to problems of beauty and morals. That is really why everybody here is an actual or a potential Mugwump.

PERSONAL.

—Some light is cast on suburban politics by the fact that Mr. WILLIAM V. MALLOY, who lives in New Rochelle and who wants the Republican nomination for Sheriff, was defeated at the primaries in his own village by Mr. EDWARD B. LONG, a resident of White Plains, who cherishes the same ambition, while Mr. LONG, successful in New Rochelle, had the humiliation of seeing the Republicans of White Plains cast a large majority of their votes for Mr. MALLOY. Neither of the aspirants claims to be a prophet, but each has evidently taken the first steps toward qualifying for that ancient profession by making himself unpopular at home. The rural politician does that with curious frequency. It's not because his neighbors have no "local pride," but for exactly the contrary reason, in many cases, at least, that they look afar for favorite sons. Each suburb knows the sort of men in it whose only chance of earning a livelihood lies in getting a local office, and therefore each suburb flies desperately to evils with which it is less familiar.

—Attention is called by The Chicago Israelite to the curious fact that though both NORDAU and HERZL, the leaders of the "Zionist movement," are avowed Agnostics, and as indifferent to Judaism as to other religions, they appeal for and find followers only among the more than extremely orthodox members of their race. "They occupy," says the Chicago writer, "the anomalous position of heading a movement which, if it lacks a religious basis, has no excuse for its existence," while those who take part in it under such leadership, it is asserted, "belie their entire history and faith, and stamp themselves as hypocrites." Continuing, the article more than intimates that enthusiasm over this scheme for the colonization of Palestine is felt only by those who see in it a chance to be supported there at the expense of somebody else. "A couple of Agnostics like HERZL and NORDAU as the Messiah and Elijah of the return is a pretty good joke, but not half so good as the spectacle of a crowd of followers composed of ritualistic Jews, who have all long staked their whole existence on the letter of the law and on traditional Judaism. Don Quixote HERZL and Sancho Panza NORDAU may be a queer sight, but what are they to the mob which accepts them seriously—a mob composed of an element which now adds this folly to shame those upon whom they have ever been a burden. History has plenty of instances of ignorant Jews running after false Messiahs, but there is no record of such stultification and wholesale revocation of all that had been previously considered sacred. The leaders and followers have equal reason for being proud of each other." The vivacity of these remarks is somewhat startling, but they seem merely to put in plain words what other critics of the plan express with cautious vagueness. Chicago, as usual, has the courage of its convictions.

—It is well understood that an offer to settle "outside" a controversy begun in a political meeting or a barroom has a definite meaning, not wholly unconnected with blows and blood, but there is little knowledge concerning such offers when made at a gathering of Baptist pastors. Public curiosity, therefore, will be keen and somewhat impatient until the Rev. Dr. J. W. MORRIS of Trenton explains what would have happened if the Rev. E. F. FOOTE had shown an inclination to seek the outer air when invited to do so by him. Mr. FOOTE had, indeed, strained somewhat severely the limits of brotherly discussion in characterizing Dr. MORRIS's remarks about a third minister, but it is impossible to believe that even a subject so provocative of mental warmth as the Jersey gambling laws could set gentlemen of the cloth to arguing with other weapons than words. A duel being out of the question, some other harmonizing device must have been invented by the Trenton Baptists, and the world has a right to know what it is.

—Almost of necessity, a soldier has been chosen as President of so much of a republic as exists in Cuba, but the fact that the new head of the Government is an eminent lawyer, as well as an experienced General, removes, in no small degree, the danger that independence, if attained, would be followed by that worst of despotisms, a military dictatorship. It is noteworthy, too, that MENDEZ CAPOTE, who has succeeded the veteran CISNEROS, is a Cuban who had rather less reason than the majority of his countrymen for revolting against Spanish rule. As a professor in the University of Havana, he had an honorable and sufficiently well paid Government position, and his successful law practice in the capital makes it probable that he had few or no personal grievances. For ten months after the revolution began these considerations seem to have kept him "loyal," but in the dark days of December, 1895, he abandoned courts and classrooms for the hardships and perils of a rebel camp. Yet we have been told so often that only the lowest class of Cubans is unfaithful to Spain!

On Matrimonial Tangles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of no use for Lady Burton, along with many others, to give advice to wives, or for N. L. S., your correspondent in the Monday issue of THE TIMES, to counsel husbands, American or otherwise, on how to treat their wives.

Not all the preaching since Adam, and there has been more of it than one could digest, will change the attitude of the sexes toward one another—when married. Only being born again and generally mixed together, will alter our relative points of view. If the men could part with their obtuseness and acquire, among other desirable characteristics, our intuitions, they would not hurt us so continually, and were the women blessed with the happy faculty of holding their tongues occasionally, as men do, usually, and have, along with other good traits, their point of honor, then what ideal marriages might exist. But as that felicitous state of affairs can never be brought about, we shall go on to the end of time tormenting one another in our peculiar and aggravating ways.

The statement by N. L. S. that it is disposition rather than character which counts in married life seems to us extreme. The former goes a great ways, we know, but a woman may be all that is amiable and complaisant, and yet look so little to the ways of her household that the home may be the least attractive place her husband can resort to. While a man who is sweet-tempered and delightful to his wife may be such a miserable provider of the good things of this life, by no means to be despised in the marriage relation, that his family would willingly have a decrease in his good nature and an increase in worldly prosperity.

We don't suppose a man ever did tell his wife that she was fat, forty, and commonplace. All the same, he could not be blind to the fact nor avoid making comparisons between her and other women.

Are wives never guilty of the same thing regarding their husbands? Generally men do treat their wives as intelligent comrades and tell them about their business affairs. The oak and ivy fashion is out of date. We rather fancied it ourself, and think the men were more courteous and considerate toward the women under the old régime. We do not believe the suggestion that the husband should allow his wife to have her way in small things at all necessary. We imagine most wives manage that matter for themselves. Indeed he is a lucky man nowadays who gets his own in great ones. Appreciation, not of the wife's virtues only, but each other's, would certainly stimulate both sexes to conceal their faults, but we fear that millennium is unattainable, now that the new woman and the comrade man is in vogue.

We should like to box the ears of the one and—well, whatever a woman does to the men she dislikes—to the other.

No, my sisters, English or American, don't waste your time trying to undo the matrimonial tangle, for you can not. Let both sexes go back and be made over and—all be made men. F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 13, 1897.

Government as a Competitor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, in behalf of myself and a number of other Massachusetts manufacturers, to thank you for the stand you have taken in regard to the present Administration's course in considering seriously the erection of an armor plate plant to be operated by the United States Government. Neither myself nor my fellow-manufacturers are engaged in a business which we could expect to be patronized by the Government, so we cannot be accused of selfish motives in denouncing this apprehended attack on a great American industry by the Government itself.

If the present Administration, which, as you so truthfully stated in your editorial, "Keep Out of It," after promising in the platform upon which it was elected to foster and protect American manufacturers, enters into direct competition with private concerns, which have spent millions of dollars in the erection and perfection of armor plate plants, it will not only violate a sacred vow, but stir up again that dreaded feeling of uncertainty in the Government from which American manufacturers have suffered seriously until recently.

From an economic standpoint the wisdom of this proposed course of the Administration is questionable. It is generally understood that the reason why the Administration proposes to make armor is because it could not dictate the prices charged for it by the manufacturers. If I am correctly informed, the guns and ammunition made at the Government arsenals cost the Government in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. more than if they were purchased of American companies engaged in this line of manufacture. If this be true, it is but reasonable to expect that the Government engaging in the manufacture of armor plate would be a failure, financially at least.

In this connection permit me to call your attention to a serious failure of the War Department, owing to its desire to manufacture the arms used by the United States Army. The United States Army is to-day equipped with a rifle which officers and enlisted men openly condemn as a failure. The selection of this foreign designed rifle, the Krag-Jörgensen, was directly due to the Government's desire to manufacture its own arms, even though it had to reject the product of American ingenuity, which repeated tests proved superior in every way.

I ask your pardon for trespassing to such an extent on your valuable space, and in closing, desire to ask you to offer a suggestion to the Navy Department which will meet with the approval of every loyal American. Before expending millions of dollars in erecting an armor plate plant, to compete with an established American industry, would it not be wiser to construct a dry dock where our largest war vessels could be hauled out and thus save the United States a recurrence of the humiliation it was recently subjected to by being obliged to send the warship Indiana to Halifax, an English port, to be dry-docked?

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1897.

Criticising Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you spare me space for a point or two concerning the current criticism of the Citizens' Union and its policy?

First—Much indignation, some of it sincere, has been expressed at the supposed arrogance of the Union in dictating to the great Republican Party, or, to the most important of the factors opposed to Tammany, &c.

All this, it seems to me, is based on the fond conceit that the Union is simply a part of the great Republican Party, or merely one of the number of factors, the one essential element of whose policy is opposition to Tammany, and to Tammany alone. But, though Platt, Brookfield, and Worth, and their respective followers, are, or pretend to be, quite unaware of the fact, the truth is that the Union is no more a part of the Republican than of the Democratic Party, and no more anti-Tammany, than anti-Platt, anti-Worth, anti-Brookfield, and anti-every or any body else who represents a local branch or faction of any National party.

Its essential principle is the absolute ignoring, in municipal business, of the irrelevant matters on which the National parties are divided, to the end that city questions may be decided on their own merits. Believing this, the Union says so, nominates its candidate, and solicits the support of all citizens who agree with it. Where is there any dictation in this? Lauterbach and Quigg, et id omne genus, might as sanely rebuke Tammany itself or the Populists for dictating to the organization, in that they do not confer with the latter before nominating candidates. Since when has it been arrogance or dictation in politics or warfare for the Generals of one army not to call into council the Generals of the forces opposed to them?

Second—Alternating with ridicule of the alleged youthfulness and amateurishness of the Union leaders, there come to us estimates of the same men, by the same critics, to the effect that the former are experts of the first class, bosses second to none in our history, while the hypocritical Union is alleged to be, in fact, the machine par excellence of all now in existence. This view is brought forward (if not conceived) to support the argument that the Union's victory would not mean the absence of bossism and machinism from the City Government, but only the substitution of Boss Low and the Union's machine in the place of their respective rivals. The question of fact I cannot enter into; but, assuming the truth of the assertions made, two observations are still in point:

Disinterested citizens might easily do worse than choose Boss Low and the Union machine as vastly preferable, for many reasons, to any of the other bosses and machines now competing for public favor.

Even if bossism and machinism are not to be extirpated this year, (however the election may go,) there might still be ample reason for helping Low to win, in the tendency of his success to disentangle municipal questions from the irrelevant National party policies, the consideration of which latter, in the decision of the former, inevitably injures both municipal and National government.

I myself am as yet in no way committed to the support of Low, but I confess that the current criticisms of his candidacy are fast moving me to a conviction that—in the absence from the contest of any legislative issue of fundamental importance—I shall probably have no better use for my vote than to cast it in aid of his election.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13, 1897.

The Church at Highland Falls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If some one more competent or more closely connected with the subject matter has not already sent you some facts well worthy of remembrance at the recent jubilee of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, will you please note the following as I understood them forty-eight years ago:

The Church of the Holy Innocents was built by Prof. Robert Weir, in memoriam of two infant daughters—twins, I believe—whence its name. It was built with the money he received from the United States for his picture in the rotunda at the Capital.

The West Point Chapel antedates it many years. At that period, professors, instructors, all officers and cadets were required to attend morning service at the chapel. Sunday afternoons, and at other times during the week, Profs. Weir and Bartlett—both strong churchmen—and their families attended services at the Holy Innocents. Cadets, with permits, also did so.

I have another impression in connection with this little church, which is that great care was taken to so locate it upon the arc of a great circle that the prayers there offered should be directly toward the great temple at Jerusalem W. R. BOGGS.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 13, 1897.

Judge Lawrence for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES published on Sept. 8 I read a note that exactly expressed my views in regard to the Democratic nominee for Mayor.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court is by all odds the best man for the place.

In his long judicial career he has won the respect and confidence of all his fellow-citizens. He is every inch a man and every inch a Democrat. He has the force, training, and traditions we want in a Mayor of Greater New York.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

New York, Sept. 11, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Philosopher's Advice Taken.

"Hitch your wagon to a Star!" said an American philosopher. The owner of the great pacer caught on to this Pointer.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Wise to Defer Action.

Gummey—Mr. Tiff is trying to break his wife's will.

Gargoyle—He knew better than try to do such a thing while she was alive.—Detroit Free Press.

No Unnecessary Display.

"Let me see—last Saturday was Miss May Tewer's birthday, was it not? How did the day pass off?

"It passed off quietly. It was her fortieth."—Chicago Tribune.

Paderewski's Choice.

They said to Paderewski:
"Divinely gifted star,
Play Liszt, or what you choosesky"—
He chose a Handel bar.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. O'Gibson's Treat.

The Louisville Times says: "It is high time for Humphrey Marshall to drink another bucket of blood." When our own fair Gory O'Gibson hears of this he will doubtless say: "Have one with me."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

HAS SEEN THE PLAY BEFORE.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There are many clever people
Who can dim the brightest days
And mar this short existence
With their irritating ways,
But he's the leading genius,
The very greatest bore,
Who sits behind us at the play,
And saw it once before.

His breath is sweet with chewing gum
He wears his newest clothes,
And he's brought along Susanne
To hear how much he knows;
But, alas, for those beside him,
And alas for many more,
They long for cotton in their ears;
He's seen the play before.

He knows just what is coming,
And we all must know it, too;
The hero will be dressed in green,
The heroine in blue;
A moonlight scene the first will be
Upon a rocky shore;
Alas, Susanne, why did you come!
He's seen the play before.

He may not get the tunes just right,
But, still he hums them through,
For, though we think them very fine,
To him they are not new—
How well he beats the time out
With his heels upon the floor;
But that's because he knows so much—
He's seen the play before.

He doesn't think much of it all;
In fact, it's rather slow,
The next act will be better
When they stab the King, you know,
"The pistol's going off—don't jump—
Susanne, now watch the door—
Yes—see—I told you he'd come in!
I've seen the thing before."

Some day we'll all rise up at last
And gag him then and there;
We'll tie those tapping heels down,
O, so safely—to the chair;
We'll put a bandage on his eyes,
And o'er his ears some more,
Then joyfully we'll watch the play,
That he saw once before.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN INDIA

Gen. Yeatman-Biggs Relieves Sangar and Fights the Tribesmen in the Gozra Hills.

ANXIOUS FOR FORT GULISTAN

Army's Progress Against the Mohmands Hampered by the Lack of Locomotives — Entire Railway Blocked from Peshawur to Meerut.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.—There are now 59,000 men and ninety guns, including Maxims, mobilized on the frontier and in the garrisons. Everything is ready for the advance from Shabkadr. The men are in splendid condition.

The lower Mohmands on the border are anxious to submit on any terms, but the main body is still determined to fight. It is reported that the Mullah of Hadda has failed to raise the gathering he expected, and will retire to Tirah.

Fort Gulistan is still hard pressed by the enemy. In a sortie the garrison succeeded in capturing three standards.

Gen. Yeatman-Biggs, advancing along the Samana Ridge to the relief of Fort Gulistan, found the enemy intrenched in considerable force in the Gozra Hills. The Third Gurkha Regiment stormed the position. One Sepoy was killed and five were wounded.

Gen. Yeatman-Biggs has relieved Sangar, one of the posts on the Samana Ridge which had been hotly attacked. The garrison had made a sortie and captured a standard.

A mounted messenger was sent on by Gen. Yeatman-Biggs to inform the garrison at Fort Gulistan that relief was coming. The commander also sent guns to the foot of the hills, near Fort Gulistan, which shelled the enemy and to some extent diverted attention from the fort.

The enemy is visible in strong force at Sarhargarti, and it is feared that flushed with their success in the capture of that police post they may attack Fort Gulistan so fiercely that the small garrison will be unable to hold out until Gen. Yeatman-Biggs arrives.

The severe drought greatly hampers the advance of Gen. Yeatman-Biggs, and altogether the situation at Samana is sufficiently alarming.

The principal difficulty which the Mohmands' punitive expedition has encountered thus far is in getting stores and transport animals to the front. The entire railway between Peshawur and Meerut is practically blocked from lack of locomotives. Long lines of loaded trucks are waiting to be forwarded. All the available trains are being used to hurry the troops to the front.

Sir Pertab Hingh, Maharajah of Patiala, has arrived at Peshawur.

Tenders for India Bills Accepted.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, as a result of his invitation on Sept. 6 for tenders for India bills, payable in six or twelve months, at the option of the holders, to the amount of £2,500,000, ($12,500,000,) has accepted tenders at £97 5s. 3d., payable in a year.

Prison for Gangadhar Tilak.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.—Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Legislative Council and partner of Eshoo Madow Bal in publishing the newspaper Kesari, who was arrested with Bal on July 27 on the charge of inciting the natives to disaffection, was sentenced to-day to eighteen months' vigorous imprisonment. Bal, who was the printer of the paper, was discharged.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Lives Lost Near Val de Penas and the Damage Estimated at $1,000,000.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The floods in the vicinity of Val de Penas, thirty miles southeast of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon River, have done a great deal of injury.

About 100 houses have been inundated, many families have been completely ruined, a number of people have been drowned, and the damage done is estimated at £200,000, ($1,000,000.)

KING OF SIAM IN FRANCE.

He Reviews the Northern Army with M. Faure at St. Quentin.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—President Faure and the King of Siam reviewed the Northern Army at St. Quentin, Department of the Aisne, to-day.

Later the President conferred decorations upon several foreign officers, including Lieut. Williams of the United States Army, who received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

The Pall Mall Gazette Says Many Are Inflated and Will Drop.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette, which heretofore has been booming American securities, thinks the prices in many cases are now perilously inflated, and says:

"While conditions in the United States have improved and are improving, the future is more than adequately discounted, and prices are bound to descend."

AMBASSADORS IN TURKEY MEET.

Peace Negotiations with Tewfik Pasha to be Resumed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A meeting of the Ambassadors of the powers was held yesterday, and an understanding was reached on the preliminaries of the Turko-Greek treaty of peace, based upon the Marquis of Salisbury's proposals.

These facts have been communicated to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, who has been requested to meet the Ambassadors at the Elphane Palace to-morrow, in order to resume the formal negotiations for peace.

KAISER TO VISIT BALMORAL.

He Will Make a Private Visit to the Queen in the Highlands.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Truth says that since the return of Emperor William of Germany from Russia he has expressed a wish to visit Queen Victoria in the Autumn, and will probably cross from Kiel to Aberdeen in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for the purpose of making a strictly private visit to her Majesty at Balmoral Castle.

The Emperor, it is further stated, will remain her Majesty's guest for a few days and will return to Kiel direct.

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS.

Colonial Society for a Large Navy—Bismarck with the Radicals.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Colonial Society last night, Herr Kusserow, formerly Prussian Minister at Hamburg, delivered an address advocating a strong navy for Germany. Without advocating precipitate measures or competition with England or France, he urged "the necessity of the steady development of the fleet to meet the needs of the second commercial power in the world."

The society unanimously adopted a resolution in accordance with the views of Herr Kusserow, which will be forwarded to the Emperor. The papers to-day comment upon the meeting and upon the attitude of Prince Bismarck in throwing his influence on the side of the Radicals rather than encouraging the Conservatives in their inclination to support the Emperor's naval plans.

The Vossische Zeitung is satisfied to regard Bismarck as a greater statesman than Kusserow, even in naval matters, and adds:

"We can assure the Hermit of Friedrichsruh that the Radicals will not lag behind him in the fight against the Conservatives, and that the results will be shown at the approaching general elections."

Harold Frederic on the Irish Famine.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has an article in The Daily Chronicle to-day describing the prospects of famine in the County of Cork, and testifies to the "universal alarm lest the famine of 1847 be repeated."

FIREBUG HARRIS IN CUSTODY.

New York Incendiary Arrested for Attempting to Swindle a Hotel in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.—Joseph L. Harris of New York, an alleged incendiary, is under arrest here charged with attempting to swindle a hotel keeper. His identity was discovered by reference to a cable dispatch sent to the Prefectures of Police throughout Europe in 1894, describing the prisoner as a man for whose arrest a reward of $2,500 would be paid in New York City.

A complete description has been cabled to New York, and Harris is held to await an answer. He registered at the leading hotel without baggage as "John Harris," and was unable to pay his bill when it was presented to him. He said his wife would soon arrive with trunks and money. When questioned afterward by the police, he admitted that his name is Joseph L. Harris.

Joseph L. Harris is said to have made fully $200,000 as his share in the profits of the firebug conspirators in this city. He came to this country from Poland in 1881, and was employed by his brother, Max, in the fur trade at 186 Mercer Street. Five months later Max's place was burned down, and Harris went into the fur business with a man named Rosenburg, at 49 Worcester Street. Two fires occurred there, and Harris then went into the dry goods business in Brooklyn. This place was also burned.

The band of incendiaries to which Harris belonged was utterly reckless of human life, and the destruction of the buildings to which the members set fire always was complete, as care was taken to place plenty of kerosene in them. A large number of fires occurred in 1895, and the unsuspecting insurance companies paid out many thousands of dollars. Harris had to perform the important duty of fire insurance adjuster. A fire broke out in Siede & Co.'s fur store, at 14 West Fourteenth Street, on the morning of July 4, 1895. Harris was adjuster in this case, and he told the insurance companies that he would settle for $140,000. The other adjusters would not agree to this. The matter was submitted to a referee, and an award of $191,270.62 was made to Siede & Co. Harris then said that Siede owed him $50,000 for money loaned, and the insurance companies claimed that Harris was a member of the firm of Siede & Co., and he drew equal amounts from the proceeds of the business, but no copartnership papers were found. The cash book, however, was missing, and forty pages had been torn from the ledger. Assistant District Attorney Davis started an investigation. On July 25, 1895, Harris was indicted for arson in the third degree, but he had already gone away.

Harris is said to be about forty-two years old. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, of stocky build, dark complexion, with dark brown hair and beard and reddish-brown moustache. He has a full face and prominent nose.

HONOR FOR PAUNCEFOTE.

Lord Salisbury Extends His Term in Washington for Twelve Months.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Truth this afternoon says:

"A great honor is reserved for Sir Julian Pauncefote, which was not conferred on any of his diplomatic colleagues. According to the regulations, he would retire in 1898; but Lord Salisbury has extended his term of office at Washington for twelve months. Neither Lord Dufferin, Elliott, nor Thornton obtained such an extension. It is a very great compliment to Pauncefote, who deserves it, as he has proved altogether the right man in an especially perilous epoch."

AMERICAN WOMAN BURNED.

Mrs. J. W. Field Perishes by Fire at East Grinstead, England.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mrs. J. W. Field, an American residing at The Hermitage, East Grinstead, Sussex, was burned to death early this morning. She was in the habit of being locked in her bedroom, and at 3 o'clock this morning a servant heard Mrs. Field's bell ring. Proceeding to the latter's room, the servant found the apartment filled with smoke and was driven back. She made repeated efforts to save Mrs. Field, but they were all futile. The house was gutted, and the body of Mrs. Field was found burned to a cinder beneath a window from which she had apparently attempted to reach a roof below.

EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO ILL.

Charlotte, the Consort of Maximilian, Expected to Die in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, is so dangerously ill that her death is feared at any moment.

Marie Charlotte Amélie August Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine, daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, was born June 7, 1840, and was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterward Emperor of Mexico, who was tried and shot on June 19, 1867. She lost her reason through those troubles, and has been lodged in the palace at Loecken, near Brussels. She has employed her lucid intervals in writing memoirs of the Mexican Empire.

BRITISH TRADE COMPETITION.

A Blue Book Issued Giving the Views of the Colonial Governors.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Blue Book has been issued giving the replies of the Colonial Governors to the dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Coonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in 1895, sent with the view of ascertaining the extent of the displacement of British goods by foreign goods. The main conclusions arrived at are that the British manufacturer is still supreme in the best classes of goods, with the exception of machinery and tools of certain patterns, in supplying which the United States is most successful, although Canada is often a successful competitor in these lines.

Foreign competition, it appears, is most noticeable in cheap imitations of British goods, which are more suitable for the greater portion of the Colonial market and threaten to supplant the better class of trade.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Thirteenth Centenary of His Landing in England Celebrated.

RAMSGATE, Eng., Sept. 14.—The Roman Catholic Hierarchy at Ebbsfleet, Isle of Thanet, near here, celebrated to-day the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine in England. The greatest pomp was displayed, the procession including delegations from the religious orders of the Benedictines, Marists, Oblates, Passionates, Redemptionists, Jesuits, Servites, Carmelites, Capuchins, Franciscans, and Dominicans, besides twenty bishops wearing the gorgeous vestments of their rank in the church and their jeweled mitres.

Cardinal Vaughan, besides his full canonicals, wore the pallium, as Metropolitan of England. The Cardinal Bishop of Autun, Mgr. Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, and other representatives of the Roman Catholic Church in France were present at the ceremonies.

The procession encircled the field where St. Augustine landed, and then entered an immense tent, where Cardinal Vaughan officiated at pontifical high mass, during which he read a benediction from the Pope.

French Imports and Exports.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The imports for the past eight months have increased 12,026,000 francs, compared with the imports for the first eight months of 1896, and the exports have increased 203,928,000 francs, during the first eight months of the present year, when compared with the same period of 1896.

M. Jules Cambon for Ambassador.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Graphic says that M. Jules Cambon, Governor General of Algeria, has been appointed French Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to Baron de Courcel, who presented his letters of recall to Queen Victoria at Windsor last March.

Dock Strike Expected at Havre.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A great dock strike is imminent at Havre, in consequence of a refusal by the employers to grant an increase in wages.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. Launched.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Sept. 14.—The new German ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite was launched here to-day. She was christened by Princess Henry of Prussia.

CAPT. VON HAHNKE'S FUNERAL.

Honors to the Officer of the Kaiser's Yacht Who Died on His Trip to Northland.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The funeral of Capt. von Hahnke, son of the Chief of Emperor William's Military Cabinet, who met his death by drowning in July last, while accompanying his Majesty on his trip to Northland, took place to-day with full military honors, and in the presence of large numbers of military and naval officers.

The ceremony, which was most impressive, was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Beautiful wreaths were sent by the Emperor and the Empress, and by Prince Leopold of Prussia.

There have been other stories of the cause of death. A week ago Mr. Labouchère, in London Truth, renewed the mysterious hints that there was a close connection between the death of Capt. von Hahnke and the black eye which Emperor William received about the same time. The official explanation of the accident to the Kaiser attributed it to a blow from a rope which was being whirled about by the wind one evening when young von Hahnke was officer of the watch on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. According to one version, the Emperor abused von Hahnke so coarsely that the latter struck him and then committed suicide.

MR. AND MRS. DE NIEL HELD.

American Woman and Her Husband Charged with Fraud in London.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There were many Americans present in the Marylebone Police Court this morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Serge de Niel, otherwise known as the "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande," the female prisoner being an American, and claiming relationship to ex-Senator Conger of Michigan, were brought up on remand, charged with defrauding hotels and boarding houses.

Counsel for the prisoners announced he was ready to pay the claim against his clients, adding that there was no evidence of criminal intent and that, therefore, he asked that the proceedings be discontinued. The Magistrate, however, declined. Both prisoners were then formally committed for trial, and were subsequently released on bail furnished by the friends they had in court.

The "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande" were believed to be two persons who arrived at Morristown, Penn., from Philadelphia on Aug. 26, 1896, and were married before Justice of the Peace Lenhardt. The marriage certificate gave the bridegroom's name as Serge de Niel; residence, Nice, France; age, 30 years, and occupation, Commander in the Brazilian Army.

The bride's name was given as Miss Clarise Conger, age, 25 years; residence, Philadelphia, and her parents' names were given as Priny Fisk and Maria de Cosse Conger.

King Charles to Visit Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 14.—It is announced that King Charles of Roumania will arrive here as the guest of Emperor Francis Joseph on Sept. 27. His Majesty's visit to this city was arranged by the sovereigns of the Dreibund at Homburg, and is intended as a public demonstration of Roumania's adhesion to the Dreibund.

Voyagers on the Majestic.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The White Star Line steamship Majestic, Capt. Smith, which sails from this port for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers the Marquis of Ailesbury, Justice and Lady Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis.

LEDERER COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Vice President Jordan Obtains Injunction Restraining the Managing Directors from Wasting the Concern's Funds.

George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan, managing Directors of the George W. Lederer Company, were served with injunction papers returnable to-morrow, and obtained by Joseph V. Jordan, the Vice President of the company. Mr. Jordan charges them with mismanagement, and seeks to restrain them from wasting the funds advanced by parties represented by him.

He further charges that certain sums have been loaned to parties without the consent of the Directors, and that Mr. Lederer now wants to buy the extravaganza "The Belle of New York" for a sum of money which Mr. Jordan considers exorbitant.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank yesterday protested three checks signed by George W. Lederer and Joseph V. Jordan for amounts aggregating $2,015.25. This amount Mr. Jordan had paid to Mr. Lederer by personal check in exchange for checks drawn in favor of Mr. Jordan and signed by Mr. Lederer, as President, and by Mr. Jordan, as Vice President, of the George W. Lederer Company.

Mr. Jordan said last night: "It is true that injunction papers have been served on Mr. Lederer and Mr. McLellan. This step was necessitated by their bad management. They do not know the value of money and they simply contract for things that they are unable to pay for, and I will not allow the interests I represent to be connected with such an enterprise.

"I have been identified with the George W. Lederer Company, not only as a Director, but chiefly as the representative of others who have advanced money to carry on the company. I have been rather disappointed lately by the management of this firm, and have demanded an accounting of all moneys received and paid out by them.

"I am tired of exchanging good checks for worthless ones, and I am disgusted with the promises held out to me by such managers."

Henry B. Sire said: "This move shows that Mr. Aronson is nearer possession of the Casino than he ever was. The fact that Mr. Jordan has withdrawn and demands an accounting is ominous."

"THE PARIS DOLL" AT HARTFORD

Production of De Koven and Smith's New Musical Comedy.

HARTFORD, Sept. 14.—De Koven and Smith's new musical comedy, "The Paris Doll," had its initial performance at Parsons's Theatre, here this evening before a crowded house. The production was under the stage management of Max Freeman, and was witnessed by Reginald De Koven and Harry E. Smith, the authors.

Verona Jarbeau played a triple rôle, taking the parts of Columbine, the actress; Cerese, the heiress, and Gaston, the heiress's brother. The three comedy parts of Doscolo, the mountebank; Potchouli, matrimonial agent for marrying rich girls to poor noblemen, and the Duke, a superannuated roue, were taken by Messrs. Wayne, Plunkett, and Bradshaw.

Oscar Hammerstein of New York was present to ascertain if the play infringed on one he is going to produce.

Louis Harrison Leaves the Casino.

Louis Harrison resigned yesterday from the Casino company. He said that the rôle assigned him in "The Belle of New York" proved to be subordinate and uncongenial. Mr. Daly, who resigned Monday, made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Lederer yesterday, and returned to the company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rehearsals of the new version of "The Geisha" were begun yesterday at Daly's Theatre.

Florence Terrel, the well-known pianist and pupil of Alexander Lambert, will give an orchestral concert in Carnegie Music Hall next month.

A new American naval play, by James W. Harkins, Jr., entitled "The Man-o'-War's-Man," is next week's attraction at the Grand Opera House.

The members of the American Dramatists' Club will attend the performance of "A Southern Romance" Friday evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Ludwig Englander will direct the orchestra at the Broadway Theatre Monday evening, when his opera "Half a King" is presented by Francis Wilson and his company.

A professional matinée performance of "Leah, the Forsaken," with Nance O'Neil as Leah, will be given to-morrow at the Murray Hill, to which the members of every dramatic company now in the city have been invited.

Vesta Tilley, the English music hall artiste, leaves on the Majestic from Liverpool to-day. She comes to this country under contract with Weber & Fields, at whose music hall she will be seen on Oct. 4. Several music hall managers have made ineffectual efforts to secure the services of Vesta Tilley during the past couple of years. Weber & Fields were only able to secure her after considerable negotiations, and the payment of heavy releases from several English music halls holding contracts with her.

YELLOW FEVER DISTRICT

Four More Genuine Cases in New Orleans, but Only One Death in Fourteen.

MORE RIGID PRECAUTIONS

One Town After Another Shuts Out People from That City — Trains Taken Off—The Disease Still Confined Where Discovered.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—At nightfall the books of the Board of Health showed the following recapitulation of the day's developments in the yellow fever situation: There had been reported to the board for investigation twenty-six cases which the attending physicians considered suspicious. Of these thirteen cases had been found suffering with a harmless fever, five cases were regarded as suspicious, but necessary to be further investigated before a definite report could be made on them; there were no reports as to four cases, and four cases had been pronounced genuine yellow fever, though one of the latter was classed as of mild type.

The most serious of the four yellow fever cases is in the neighborhood of the French market. The locality is far from a cleanly one, is populated by a poorer class of people, many of whom are foreigners. The region might be considered dangerous ground. For that reason especial pains were taken by the Board of Health to quarantine the infected houses. Officers from the police force were detailed to take charge of the neighborhood. A restaurant, a bakery, and a shop next door to the premises in which the sickness was found, were closed up, and a large quantity of disinfectant was sent to the scene to be used.

Of course the report of new cases daily is creating alarm in some quarters, but thus far the disease has shown but little malignancy, as witness the record of one death out of fourteen cases, and none of the practicing physicians are yet on record as expressing a fear of an epidemic.

Dr. Oliphant's Statement.

President Oliphant of the Board of Health said to-night to the Associated Press correspondent:

"I repeat to-night what I have said to you heretofore. Of course, it is an unpleasant task to have to report the appearance of new cases. Still, we should not be surprised if other cases appear daily for some time, how many I am not prepared to say. That is, of course, to be expected from the extended intercourse that has existed between New Orleans and the infected places on the Gulf coast and from the tardiness with which the character of the fever at Ocean Springs was finally established.

"So far, however, as the fever in New Orleans is concerned, you may say that we are convinced that the disease is not spreading beyond the limits of the places which we are quarantining. I mean, for instance, that it has not extended beyond one side of the square on St. Claude, in which it was originally found. This prevention of a spread goes to prove the efficiency of our sanitary methods and quarantine regulations."

New Orleans's Great Isolation.

The city is so tightly tied up now and so many hands are lifted against her that there is no longer any commotion created when this, that, or another town institutes quarantine. Within a radius of 1,000 miles every town and hamlet has emphatically refused to have any intercourse with the city. Drummers who are on the road are tied up in small towns and no orders are coming in, and the country people are at present paying no bills.

This morning the Northeastern Railway took off two of its trains. So much information has been telegraphed of the existence of the fever here that rural inhabitants no longer care to see trains from New Orleans running through their towns. The passenger business has therefore fallen off because stops can be made at few points south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Northeastern considered it best to reduce its quota of trains. The Southern Pacific took off two trains to-day.

Many people are suffering as a result of the quarantine regulations. At Alexandria, two residents of that place, who had been to New Orleans and who had run the quarantine and gotten home, were ordered to leave Alexandria in two hours.

Hardships Endured.

A Councilman and a school teacher, who had managed to slip through the quarantine at the Rigolets, have been arrested in New Orleans and shipped back to the detention point, where they will be isolated and detained for the full limit of time.

Among the places that have quarantined is Port Eads, near the Passes, and even the pilots, who live in New Orleans and bring steamships up the river, are meeting some difficulty in traveling between Port Eads and New Orleans. Oil and coal men, who go down the river to take orders from the ships have been notified that they will not be allowed to stop at Port Eads which remembers her experience with the fever in 1878. Lafayette, La., has stopped the Southern Pacific from changing its train crews at that point for fear of the infection. The Southern Pacific announced this morning that it will sell no more tickets to Texas points.

At the residences of Edward McGinty and Dr. Lovell, up town, the same system of quarantine has been put into effect as at other infected points. Police officers warn people not to stop in the neighborhood, and sanitary officers have taken charge of the premises and surrounding places and are thoroughly disinfecting them.

ALABAMA AGAINST MOBILE.

Rigid Quarantine for the Coast City—Some Business Inconveniences—Theatrical Troupes Waiting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—The State of Alabama has quarantined against Mobile. The proscription against the Gulf City is as rigid as that applying to Ocean Springs or New Orleans. Not an ounce of baggage or express matter coming from that point can stop elsewhere in the State. Neither express messengers, conductors, nor mail clerks can run between that and uninfected points, and mail matter from there must be thoroughly fumigated before delivering at other Alabama points.

Passengers from infected points are locked in the coaches, and the train goes through the State flying, with stoppages for water and fuel only. Nineteen quarantine officers operate from Birmingham as a basic point, accompanying all trains from State line to State line.

Capt. Amerine says it is the strictest quarantine ever put in force in the South. Greenville, Miss.; Fiomton, Ala., and a number of small Northern Alabama and Mississippi towns have quarantined against the world and allow no man or train of cars to enter. All mail from the far South is three days late, and not forthcoming yet. A New Orleans paper has not been seen here since Saturday.

South-bound traveling men have sent in volumes of telegrams and letters to the hotels annulling orders for rooms. James B. Mackie's "Jack Horner" company, the "Humanity" troupe, Marie Jansen's "Devil's Auction," and "Hogan's Alley" companies have had their Southern tour torn in piecemeal and spend half their time at hotels on account of annulled engagements. The weather has become very warm again, working against the suppression of the disease. The business inconveniences of the situation are very serious.

ANOTHER CASE IN SCRANTON, MISS.

Two New Ones in Mobile—Dr. Guiteras to Go to Edwards.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—To-night's advices from the yellow fever district contained the following information: Surgeon Carter reports another case of yellow fever in Scranton, Miss., against the spread of which reasonable precautions have been taken.

From Mobile, Ala., Dr. Guiteras reports two new cases in one house in the southern part of the city, near the locality of the case reported to-day, and where the disease, Dr. Guiteras says, will begin to assume an epidemic form.

Dr. Guiteras has been ordered to proceed to Edwards, Miss., to examine a suspicious case of sickness.

General Exodus from Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 14.—Fever excitement here is unabated. During last night and to-day people continue to leave the city, and wagon after wagon passed hauling household goods to places of refuge in the surrounding country. The chief interest centred in Edwards, twenty miles distant, where Dr. Purnell, the fever expert, last night reported three suspicious cases out of a total of thirty. The fears of the people, however, were greatly relieved by the receipt of an official report from the Mayor of Edwards, saying that an epidemic of dengue was raging, but there were no yellow fever cases.

Precautions Taken in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14.—The Board of Health of Charleston to-day established strict quarantine against New Orleans, Mobile, and other fever-infested cities and districts. Health officers have been placed at Branchville and Yemassee, and passengers, household goods, and other classes of freight from those places will not be allowed to come into the city in the future. The quarantine will be strictly maintained.

Chattanooga on Guard.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The Board of Health has declared a quarantine against New Orleans and Mobile and all points affected with yellow fever, and every train from the South is now under surveillance.

Spain Will Quarantine.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The Official Gazette to-day announces that all vessels arriving in Spain from ports between New Orleans, La., and Ocean Springs, Miss., will be subjected to quarantine.

PABST-LEMP WEDDING.

Milwaukee and St. Louis Brewery Families United at Ventnor, Eng.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, Sept. 14.—Col. Gustav Pabst, a son of the Milwaukee millionaire brewer, was married here to-day to Miss Hilda Lemp, a daughter of the millionaire brewer of St. Louis. The ceremony took place at noon in the Bible Christian Church. The Rev. J. C. Pye officiated. Mr. Edwin Lemp was best man.

The bride wore a Worth dress of white satin and Brussels lace, and a tulle veil. She carried a handsome shower bouquet. Miss Lemp was given away by her father. Miss Elsa Lemp was bridesmaid. There were a number of American guests at the wedding, and after a dinner at the Royal Marine Hotel the couple started for the Continent. The bridegroom was previously married to Margaret Mather, the actress, from whom he was recently divorced. Col. Pabst's brother Frederick recently married Miss Uhlein, daughter of the head of the Schlitz brewery.

WARNER—FOLLETT.

Many Guests from New York at a New England Wedding.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Sept. 14.—Dr. Ira D. Warner, the wealthy manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn., and Miss Eva Miriam Follett, daughter of the late Alonzo Follett, were married here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at Wallstein, the home of the bride. The officiating minister was the Rev. Dwight M. Hodge, pastor of the Universalist Church of Franklin. No one except the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. Ex-President Grover Cleveland sent a telegram of congratulation.

The maid of honor was Miss Catherine J. Follett, a sister of the bride, and Robert P. Clapp of New York was best man. The bride was given away by Austin B. Fletcher of New York, her brother-in-law. The ushers were William Skinner, Jr., and Henry J. Braker of New York, Chester B. Smith of Woonsocket, and Herbert W. Thayer of Franklin.

Although the ceremony was private, a large number of invitations had been issued for the reception from 2:30 until 4:00 o'clock. A special train arrived at 1:20 this afternoon, bearing guests from New York, Bridgeport, and elsewhere.

After an extended tour Mr. and Mrs. Warner will reside in Bridgeport.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Thurston—Atchison.

RUISSEAUMONT, Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 14.—When Miss Louise Atchison, daughter of Mrs. Annette Vernon Atchison of Detroit, planned a beautiful cottage here, overlooking Mirror Lake, as a Summer abode for her mother and herself several years ago, she did not know that she was having erected the house in which she was to become a bride. This afternoon she became the wife of Benjamin Francis Thurston of Niagara Falls. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock under a huge heart made of evergreens. The Episcopalian ritual was used by the Rev. Dr. Larom of Saranac Lake. The bride was attired in duchesse satin, with high neck and long sleeves. The maid of honor was her cousin, Miss Annette Kittridge Norton of Detroit. William Brackenridge of Niagara Falls was the best man. There were no bridesmaids.

Mr. Thurston's private car brought a large party of intimate friends of the contracting parties here a few days ago to witness the ceremony. A goodly number of the Summer colony of the village, where the bride is very well known for her athletic proclivities displayed during her summerings here, was also present at the wedding.

The bride and bridegroom left this evening for Niagara Falls, where they will reside. Mr. Thurston is the son of the late Benjamin Thurston, a noted patent lawyer of Providence, and is a millionaire although a young man. If Miss Atchison had her way the entire village would have been invited to the wedding, for the bride, a typical athletic girl, who has shot her full quota of deer every season, was one whom they all adored, but the dimensions of the hillside camp precluded this.

Stark—Bloch.

Miss Lucille Bloch, daughter of Mrs. Julie Bloch, was married yesterday at the Fleuret, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to David Stark of this city. The Rev. Dr. Klein of the Hungarian Congregation of Ohab Zedek performed the ceremony under a large bell of American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums, in one of the parlors of the hotel. The bride, attired in white satin and orange blossoms, was given away by her uncle, Eugene Moch. Her bridesmaids were six little friends, the Misses Hattie Wolf, Helen and Gladys Moch, Susan Wise, Ella Ackerman, and Miss Sussman. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Armin Stark. A wedding breakfast with covers for 100 guests followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark left in the afternoon for California, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will reside in this city, where Mr. Stark is engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. The guests included Judge Newburger, Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Moch, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Dinkelspiel, Dr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Kladkus, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenblatt.

Pearson—Francis.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—Miss Marion d'Aubrey Francis, niece of Dr. V. Mott Francis of this city, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Ward Francis, was married at noon to-day in Trinity Church, to the Rev. William Osgood Pearson of West Roxbury, Mass. The bride's family being in mourning the wedding was without display. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. Francis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. J. Magill, dean of Trinity Church. Margaret and Dorothy Pearson, the little daughters of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaids and preceded the wedding party to the altar. Frederick T. Herthee of Roxbury, Mass., was the best man. The ushers were the Rev. Arthur Rogers of this city and the Rev. Mr. Masse of West Roxbury, Mass.

Hoff—Roosevelt.

Ensign Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy, son of Capt. Bainbridge Hoff, and Miss Cornelia Roosevelt, daughter of the late Lieut. Nicholas Roosevelt, United States Navy, were married on Monday at the old Roosevelt homestead, at Skaneateles, N. Y. Miss Hoff, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Poor, Miss Sara Fuller, Miss Ramsay, daughtetr of Admiral Ramsay, United States Navy, and Miss Boylston, stepdaughter of Mr. Samuel M. Roosevelt, of this city. The Roosevelt, Schuyler, Hoff, Bainbridge, and Van Rensselaer families were all represented.

VACANT BERKS COUNTY FARMS.

Lands Now Sold for Less Than the Cost of the Buildings—Some Good Bargains.

READING, Sept. 14.—For fifteen years farming has been on the decline in Berks County, and to-day there are dozens of farms of upward of twenty acres which have long since been deserted. The houses and barns are falling into decay, weeds grow in the yards that were full of flowers, and if the fields receive any attention whatever, it is from a neighboring farmer who thinks it worth his while to plant some potatoes or a few hills of corn.

Most of these small farms were occupied by tenants who used to make a living by working by the day on the big farms during the harvest season, following some trade at other periods of the year, and cultivating their own fields between times.

They were driven into the cities by the decline of farming in the county, and the ever-diminishing demand for hired help. Their homes are for sale for a mere song, and some of them are as pretty little Summer places as are to be found anywhere in the State.

A traveler through Berks last week expressed his astonishment at the number and pretentiousness of some of the buildings which are now going to ruin. Ten-acre tracts, with house and outbuildings, have been sold as low as $250. In one instance where this sum was paid the house was a two-story structure of mountain stone in very fair condition, the roof only requiring any extensive repairs. It was four miles from a railroad station, one mile from school, and two from church. The cost of keeping a house is of course nominal.

A fifty-seven-acre farm, with a very handsome frame dwelling, a new barn that cost $1,500 two years ago, running stream of water, good fences, and everything in excellent repair, situated within a mile of the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, less than a mile from school and church, and not more than a quarter of a mile from another occupied home, sold last week for $2,200. This farm contains a splendid orchard. It is of gravelly soil, usually yields well, and is all cultivated except a few acres of swamp, which furnishes good pasturage. There are about thirty large oak, chestnut, and other trees on the property that are fit to cut.

Farms of from fifty to eighty acres bring higher prices than those larger or smaller. These are the most profitable size to cultivate. Only two horses can be used without much hired help. Unoccupied properties of this kind are to be found in every section of Berks County.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Niles.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Niles, for thirty-five years one of the leading Presbyterian clergymen of Western New York, died yesterday at Trumansburg, N. Y., aged seventy-four years. Dr. Niles recently returned from a six months' trip to China, where he contracted his fatal illness. He is survived by three sons and one daughter.

He was born in Binghamton, graduated from Williams College in the class of '47, and then took a course in Auburn Theological Seminary. He held at various times pastorates at Watertown, Wis.; Corning, N. Y.; Hornellsville, N. Y., and Trumansburg, N. Y., and was at one time connected with the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J. While acting as pastor at Corning he became connected with the Christian Commission and went to the front during the war, marching with Grant into Richmond.

Dr. Niles was a frequent contributor to both the religious and secular press. For a long time he conducted the Sunday school department of The New York Evangelist, writing a weekly exposition of the Sunday school lesson.

John Jay Buskirk.

John Jay Buskirk, seventy-six years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, died at Hahnemann Hospital in East Sixty-seventh Street, Monday, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a wagon on Sept. 9. He was born in this city, and retired from the stationery business a few years ago. He was a member of Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers; a member of Hancock Post, No. 280, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Army of the Potomac, and of Engine Company No. 8 of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He leaves a wife and six grown children. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue. The burial will be private.

Luisa C. Govin.

Miss Luisa Carlota Govin, who died at her home, 158 West Seventy-sixth Street, on Sunday, was twenty-six years old. She belonged to the well-known Cuban family of that name, and was very active in the interests of the present revolution. Her father, Rafael Govin, who died some years ago, was a well-known commission merchant of this city and at Matanzas, Cuba. Miss Govin left a mother and a brother, Rafael Govin.

The funeral services will be held to-day at 10 o'clock at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth Street.

Henry F. Thorn.

Henry F. Thorn, sixty-eight years of age, a retired baker, started yesterday from his home, at 15 West Eighty-fourth Street, to ride on his bicycle to the home of his brothers. Before starting he said he never felt better in his life. In twenty minutes he halted at 862 Boulevard to oil his wheel, and while doing so fell over stricken with apoplexy. He

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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The attention of the public is called to our
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Market letter furnished on application

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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1897.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the right to convert bonds of the above issue into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,320 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
will terminate November 1st, 1897.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Canada Southern Ry. Co. Stock.
THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. is operated by the Michigan Central R. R. Co. upon terms very favorable to the former road, and we recommend its stock, in view of its past dividend record and future favorable conditions, as a safe and remunerative investment.
Full particulars on applicat on.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 Wall Street

WANTED,
GLYNN COUNTY, GEORGIA,
REPUDIATED 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
E. H. BONNER & CO.,
37 BROAD STREET,
New York.

SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED
In exchange for the shares of the
EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT CO.
Dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st v.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED.—$60,000 additional capital for increasing established business in New York, paying large profits. Process patented. No part of $60,000 to go to present owner or patentee, but all to be invested in enlarging plant. Answer CAPITAL, Box 154, Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Yesterday's stock market record was one satisfactory to every man with an investment interest.

At the opening bear speculators attacked prices assiduously, made many silly proclamations, hammered everything in every way to their utmost.

At the close bear speculators were in discomfiture—not in one or two parts of the market, but throughout all the market.

Wall Street men (not prejudiced and made little by professional bearishness) found in yesterday's market the assurance of fit rewards for confidence and common sense.

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More aggressive manipulation than has been known on the Stock Exchange for a long while was manifest on the day before yesterday, when a combination of aggressive bear speculators made concerted drives, attended by short sales in large volume, along with the distribution of a multitude of harumscarum fables intended to be depressing. These speculators paid penalties yesterday in finding that the stocks they had sold short were represented by contracts held by the strongest financial interests in Wall Street. Men worth hundreds of thousands of dollars had made the short sales. Men worth millions had been the buyers. Such a circumstance on the Stock Exchange never has but one sequel.

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Quite apart from who bought and who sold stocks, apart from the relative strength and weakness of buyers and sellers, apart altogether from manipulative bear tactics and from sturdy buying confidence, there were at the opening of yesterday's market factors in evidence of quite sufficient calibre to control the force of the market.

Reports of increased railway earnings came in—but these were nothing new. Announcements were made of further exports of agricultural products—but this was only as usual. From every part of the country were received chronicles of new business activity and new business prosperity—but this, too, was merely the ordinary continuance of facts which for a long time past have been daily recorded.

Europe appeared as a large and confident buyer of stocks in this market—and this was new.

Money rates here were hardened, international exchange rates were soft, both favorable business developments for the United States—and (never yet did such conjoint conditions fail to bring importations of gold from Europe)—this was cheerfully new.

Yesterday's old conditions and yesterday's new conditions were alike healthful and helpful.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $27,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112@111⅞.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Gen. Electric	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Lacleede Gas	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	Lake Shore	1¾
Balt. & Ohio Southwest	⅝	Manhattan	1
Brooklyn Elevated	1½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	Nat. Lead	⅞
Can. Southern	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Central Pacific	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	2½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi. G. West. pf. A.	2½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. G. West pf. B.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & Northwestern.	1⅞	Pullman Car	1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Colorado Fuel	½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Consol. Gas	4⅝	Union P. 1st, in. pd.	3
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Western Union	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Rapid T.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Chicago & E. Ill.	1	M., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	4	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
K. City, Pitts. & G.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅝
Long Island	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Met. Traction	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	1½
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	2	Or. Imp. 1st tr. r.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
K. P. Gs. '96, t. r. x. m. c.	1	Birm	1⅞
K. P. Gs, Den. Div., x. m. c.	1	U. Pac., D. & G. 1st.	1
		Wabash 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	1⅛	Iowa Central 1st	1
Cen. of Ga. 1st in.	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s, t. r	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
		Rock Island deb. 6s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to five months, 4 per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent. for first-class single names, 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $176,640,913; balances, $8,331,951; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $277,807.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83½, for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks, at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—80@30c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@57c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43@45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,123.27 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 20¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,573,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 1,600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11@.12, 225 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 800 Fortuna at 10.12½@9.50, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.10, 800 Syndicate at .06, and 400 Utah at .25. On the Mining Exchange, 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .46¾, 1,400 Miami at .37½@.37, 4,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¾@.13½, 1,500 Alamo at .03½@.03¾, 100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .01@.008@.009, 200 Fanny B. at .04½, 300 Garfield Gr. at .05, 100 Golden Fleece at .26, 100 Jack Pot at .05½, 100 Pharmacist at .08½, and 100 Work at .05.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2⅛, to 78¼, and St. Paul, ⅞, to 104¼. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 115; Erie, ¼, to 18¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 44½, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58½. Illinois Central sold at 112, Louisville and Nashvile at 63⅛, and Reading at 14¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 5-16 for money, and 1-16, to 111 7-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed unchanged, at 104f 27½c. Exchange on London, ½c higher, at 25f 21c. In Berlin, sight sterling was ½ pfennig lower, at 20 marks 39 pfenigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 190.50, in Lisbon at 46¾, and in Rome at 105.27.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE WEST.

Enthusiastic views as to the condition of business affairs in the West have been frequently published for some weeks past. Many of the opinions so expressed have represented the results of the observations of railroad men, and in some quarters there is a tendency to think that—notwithstanding this reliable index to what is going on generally—the railroad interests are the principal gainers through the advent of these good times. But such is not the case. General business has improved as much as that of the railroads. Confirming this are the remarks of Mr. W. O. Allison, publisher of The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, who has just returned from an extended trip through the West. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Allison said yesterday:

"I went out West over a month ago, and I left New York with an impression that the reports of business activity in that section were of a somewhat artificial character—that they represented the enthusiasm of those who gave them out rather than the actual existing conditions. I had recognized here, however, that general conditions showed much improvement.

"Everywhere I went in the West—Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—I listened to an unchanging chorus of enthusiasm among the wholesalers over the great improvement in business. From this calculating and fact-digesting class, I heard words of confidence which astonished me. Whether it was in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Chicago, I found this same spirit of enthusiasm. The wholesale merchants, without a single exception, believe that there is coming a time of long-continued improvement, and they already openly rejoice in the prospect. Unusually good business is expected by them for three or four years to come.

"I came in contact with the grain, provision, some lines of manufacturing, and the drug business. The last was more especially interesting to me personally, and if I make an exception at all as to the enthusiasm I saw, I would say that it is the drug and paint business. Nearly all of the parties I talked to based their enthusiasm on the increased buying power of the farmers. I was told of numerous instances in which farmers had already given orders for supplies and implements. Even luxuries are being ordered. A piano manufacturer told me that he had taken more orders out of the agricultural districts in the last three months than he had done for several years.

"Instances were mentioned to me of farmers, hitherto behind with their mortgage interest, being able to pay off their entire indebtedness, both principal and interest, on wheat sold at the high prices in the early August markets. I met a man whom I had formerly known in Philadelphia and New York as an ultra-conservative—in fact, a pessimist—who makes no attempt to conceal his ecstasy at the business prospect. He is now located in Chicago. Another thing that caught my attention was that all my traveling friends who were known to me to be economically inclined were, in many instances, spending liberally. I noticed that particularly in Chicago.

"After the long dullness to which merchants have been accustomed a few seem to be dazed by the present increased demand for goods. They will tell you that they can hardly believe it will last. Another week or two of the present activity and they will become imbued with as great confidence in the future as their more enthusiastic neighbors. New York has no idea of the bright outlook in the West. The farmers, however, are daily realizing it.

"There is every indication that the railroads are busy. This is particularly noticeable in the large cities. Immense lines of freight cars were everywhere in evidence. In Michigan I was told that carriage manufacturers were unable to keep up with their orders. Railroad car building is very active. The demand for patent leather has greatly improved. This in turn creates a demand for linseed oil.

"My opinion is that general trade in the West is showing immense improvement. From all I could observe or hear there was very little damage done by frost to the crops, and any little that was done was more than compensated for by the better weather which immediately followed."

ALL BUSINESS MEN AGREE.

"During a fortnight's vacation in the Adirondacks I have met many important business men from all parts of the country; and of them all I did not meet one amounting to anything in the business world who was not cheerful and confident, recognizing vast improvement already scored and the certainty of further improvement assured for the immediate future."

So yesterday said Mr. Henry Allen, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Henry Allen & Co. He added:

"It is notable that enthusiasm among business men is not confined to any one or any number of branches of trade. Merchants and manufacturers and railroad men are all alike in cheerful mood, and every one has the same inspiriting story to tell—more business and larger returns.

"I went away from business a bull on the stock market, and I return more bullish than ever. What an observant man could hope for a couple of months ago he now finds accomplished facts. More than the most optimistic dared anticipate has come to pass.

"What seems to me best in the present stock market improvement is that the very highest class of our securities are leading. This indicates not only the naturalness of the gains which are scored, but it shows that buyers are prudent, not bidding hit-and-miss and recklessly, but basing their purchases on careful calculations. And it is easy to calculate with conditions such as are at present existing.

"Take New York Central for example. The merest consideration of the phenomenal statement just issued by the company for August is convincing absolutely that there are profits for every purchaser of that company's securities at present prices. I expect to see New York Central sell very much higher. Its present price does not begin to represent the tremendous gains in prosperity which its current increases in earnings warrant—increases, as the August statement shows, close to $125,000 a week.

"I mention New York Central only for illustration. Other properties there are in plenty which are also making tremendous strides forward; and they are easy to find. In my opinion it is safe and it will be profitable to buy at present prices the securities of every well-managed railroad property in the country.

"People who halt and hesitate, quibble and doubt, are simply groaning away opportunities that in all recent years have been unexampled."

ONE BEAR HAS ENOUGH.

Wall Street's new bear pool did not find much enjoyment yesterday. Its manipulators showed a violent front; they did their best; they took severe punishment—felt bad, but did not groan aloud.

At the beginning of yesterday's market, when quotations were soft, they proceeded to sell more stocks. On Monday they had put out 80,000 shorts, and yesterday, having 20,000 more before the limit was reached, are credited with having sold the whole amount before noon. At the close last night they were short of Louisville, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Omaha, Kansas and Texas preferred, Manhattan—practically the whole active list—and at an average of a point and more below where last night's final quotations were This means that their nagging at the market from Monday morning to last night has already cost them over $100,000.

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One member of this pool said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"You could be in better business than meddling with other people's business. Never mind whether what you print is true or not true, you are simply meddlesome—and we don't like it."

The gentleman looked as if he was quite sincere in his assurance that he and his associates were displeased. Such calamities will come. And gentlemen so sure of everything everywhere being wrong ought not to be surprised at all that so serious a thing should come to pass as a wideawake newspaper disclosing facts.

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One member of this new bear pool has retired Not altogether of his own volition is his retirement; he went into the pool, he claims, because he was assured by the promoters of the pool that its management was to be given over to an operator who, he now finds out, has not a thing to do with it. He had an interest of $10,000 only in the enterprise however, and that he paid up in full alone with an assessment of just 100 per cent. before he quit at the end of Stock Exchange business yesterday.

UNION PACIFIC MOVING.

Union Pacific was a conspicuous feature of the market yesterday. It was the most active stock on the list and one of the strongest. Nearly 73,000 shares were traded in and the stock closed within a fraction of the highest price, at 22⅝, with a net gain of nearly 3 points. Boston, Chicago, and London dispatches were most buoyant on Union Pacific. The buying was started by important Boston houses and was confident and aggressive throughout the day. People close to big banking houses here hint that they have assurances that Union Pacific will shortly be worth very much more in the stock market than present quotations represent.

Closely related to Union Pacific, both in a business sense and in Wall Street, is Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf. Only about 2,000 shares of that stock were traded in yesterday, but people identified with the advance in Union Pacific are talking confidently on Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf. New interests—and one of them a very strong one—have just become identified with the smaller property.

THE DIVIDEND WILL BE MADE.

The statement that a dividend will be declared upon Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred stock can be relied upon absolutely. The Messrs. Rockefeller have decided to make such a dividend, and it can be "officially stated" that the present plan is that the holders of the stock shall be benefited in that way.

BUYING MANHATTAN STOCK.

In addition to the ordinary stories that are circulating in Wall Street regarding Manhattan Elevated and its probable change of ownership, it was stated yesterday that people identified with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road have during the past few weeks acquired large interests in the property. This statement came from a Stock Exchange house usually familiar with Gould-Sage matters, and it suggests a revival of the old talk of New York and New Haven plans to use the Second Avenue Elevated Road, which, when it was built, was constructed to carry much heavier trains than the other elevated roads, and the use of which would give the New Haven Road a direct line to the centre of the city, the Second Avenue Elevated connecting with the New York and New Haven in Harlem.

OMAHA'S DIVIDEND RATE.

Omaha had a rapid advance yesterday and sold up to 87, the highest price in its history. Although reacting somewhat after the noon hour, the stock recovered all of its loss, and closed at the highest figure of the day. A 4 per cent. dividend on Omaha is now taken for granted, just as much as the 5 per cent. rate which is to be established for Rock Island, the dividend which is to be declared upon Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, that upon Louisville and the other dividends of which Wall Street now feels assured. And it is altogether likely that Omaha's dividend will have a Northwest guarantee. Such action by the Northwest Company would put Omaha out of the list of speculative stocks and make Northwest's Omaha assets so much more stable in value.

GOLD WILL COME SOON.

Importations of gold are practically assured. News of engagements at London are expected daily, and it seems to be only a question of time before gold will be coming to New York. And all conditions are combining to make such a movement altogether natural. In New York the money market is hardening; rates are advancing. Sterling exchange rates, on the contrary, are weakening daily. The highest authorities upon exchange are predicting early gold imports, and are agreed that nothing short of a miracle can prevent them.

VANDERBILT STOCKS STRONG.

All of the Vanderbilt stocks were conspicious yesterday for their strength. Canada Southern was active and sold up to 60⅝, a record price for this movement. Lake Shore went up 1¾ points. Northwest made the same gain. Omaha advanced 2 points. New York Central advanced over a point. There is to be a meeting of the New York Central Directors to-day, and there is a possibility that some action may be taken which will prove inspiriting to Wall Street.

A banker identified with Vanderbilt interests made the confident statement yesterday that all of the Vanderbilt stocks are good for from 10 to 20 points' advance before New Year's Day.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Bull talk on Chesapeake and Ohio is to be heard in Wall Street, and people close to the controlling interests of the road are expectant of much better prices for the stock. A rehabilitation of the soft-coal trade and its establishment upon a firm and profitable basis under the direct supervision of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is not far off. And in any such plans Chesapeake and Ohio can be depended upon to receive its full share of better things.

EUROPE BUYING OPENLY.

That Europe is buying American securities is now unquestionable and indisputable. Evidences of this change in the attitude of foreign investors and speculators come one upon another. European buying has been in progress for some time, but there are not now those strenuous efforts to disguise such operations for foreign account which every European house was putting forth a few weeks ago.

THE GOULD STOCKS.

All three of the Gould stocks scored fractional advances yesterday and showed strength, although the trading in them was limited. Manhattan, after selling at 112, closed at 111¼. Western Union sold up to 96⅝, and Missouri Pacific 38½. Of the three Missouri Pacific was the most active, its transactions aggregating nearly 10,900 shares. There are vague rumors on the Street, hinting that a further upward move in Missouri Pacific is due here some time soon.

OLD INTERESTS AT WORK.

On transactions of over 25,000 shares, Sugar Trust stock advanced a couple of points yesterday. For the first time since the stock reached 150, there are evidences of buying by the same interests that were so prominently identified with Sugar Trust stock from 120 up.

ACTIVITY OF THE GRANGERS.

The Granger stocks were both active and strong yesterday, commission house buying being evident in all of them. St. Paul was again the most active of the group, and although it broke par just after the market opened it sold up subsequently to 101¾, closing fractionally under that figure with a gain of a full point for the day. Burlington touched 101, and was traded in to the extent of over 20,000 shares. Rock Island sold close to 96, and closed near its high price. Omaha and Northwest were the strongest of the Grangers, gaining 2 and 1¾ points, respectively.

YELLOW FEVER AS A FACTOR.

In spite of the continued yellow fever talk, and in the face of aggressive bear selling, Louisville and Nashville closed last night at practically the same price as on Monday—with a net advance of ⅛ of 1 per cent. It sold as high as 61⅞, and closed at 61½.

THE BROOKLYN RAILWAY DEAL.

Brooklyn Elevated stock advanced again yesterday, selling up to 10. The trading in it was light, and but little stock was offered for sale. The strength of the stock was due to further representations that the deal between the company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was practically completed.

GOSSIP ON THE COAL STOCKS.

The anthracite coal stocks, which have been scheduled for a rise for some time, but whose stock market fortunes have been handicapped by the Pennsylvania labor troubles, are showing new life and strength. Friends of these properties insist that those difficulties have been wholly responsible for the hesitancy shown by the stocks.

AN ANNOYING HABIT.

There are vague tales to be heard of a dividend to be declared upon Cotton Oil common stock. The rate is not mentioned. Such rumors bring up memories. The last time there was a dividend declared on Cotton Oil stock it was selling at more than twice its present market price. After the Directors had declared the dividend they hired a yacht, took a sail down the Bay and—rescinded their dividend action.

AS TO METROPOLITAN TRACTION.

Metropolitan Traction stock was strong yesterday, advancing a full point on transactions of about 5,000 shares. There was a meeting of the company's Directors for the purpose of winding up the old corporation's legal existence. Metropolitan developments of consequence are close at hand.

SORROWS OF ONE POOL.

The pool in the Lake Erie and Western securities which some time ago gave those stocks a sharp spurt in the market, seems suddenly to have realized that it has been "holding the bag" for certain insiders who, while talking in rosy fashion, were quietly letting good things go.

FORT WORTH AND RIO GRANDE.

The strength of Fort Worth and Rio Grande firsts is attracting attention. These bonds sold up to and closed at 59¾ yesterday. Insiders declare that the strength of the securities is in anticipation of coming developments which will be exceedingly favorable to the property.

ITS DAILY PERFORMANCE.

Bay State Gas in the stock market repeats itself daily. About 14,000 shares were traded in yesterday, and at the close the stock had changed only fractionally.

GAS SECURITIES STRONG.

Consolidated Gas had another sharp advance yesterday. The transactions in it aggregated less than 6,000 shares, but at one time it sold at 222¾, nearly 7 points over Monday night's closing. At the close of the market Consolidated Gas showed an advance for the day of over 4 points. On the curb Standard Gas common jumped 20 points. All of the local gas securities were strong, there being talk of a consolidation of the Mutual, Standard, and Consolidated companies.

Among the foreign gas stocks, Laclede of St. Louis was somewhat stronger than of late, although at one time it sold as low as 30½. Detroit Gas was extremely weak, closing at 46, a decline of 4 points.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors, 1897.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thorn,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Office of the Central Pacific R. R. Co.:
San Francisco, August 11th, 1897.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $25,883,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing January 1, 1898, so that the Principal thereof shall become due as follows:

$2,095,000, Series 'A' } on Dec. 1, 1898
$1,000,000, Series 'B' }
$1,000,000, Series 'C' } on Dec. 1, 1899
$1,383,000, Series 'D' }
$3,997,000, Series 'E' } on June 1, 1900
$3,999,000, Series 'F' }
$3,999,000, Series 'G' }
$3,999,000, Series 'H' } on June 1, 1901
$3,511,000, Series 'I' }

with interest meanwhile at the rate of 5% per annum, Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from January 1, 1898, in U. S. Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as, ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 30, 1897, shall present their Bonds for that purpose at the office of Messrs. SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.

The Extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupons will be annexed representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's office and at the office of the Bankers before mentioned.

ISAAC L. REQUA,
President.

Referring to above Notice, Bondholders are advised that they may present their Bonds for extension at our office and deposit the same with us, free of charge, on or before October 30, 1897, under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

In view of the Company's maturing obligations to the United States Government, we consider it important that the Bondholders should unite in order to secure effective representation of their common interests. The above Bondholders' Agreement gives us full power to represent deposited Bonds, and to take any action that we may deem necessary to protect their rights and enforce their security, and also in any readjustment of the Company's Bonded Debt to represent such Bonds, subject to the final approval of Depositing Bondholders. We will make no charge to the Depositing Bondholders for services rendered under this Agreement.

Temporary Receipts will be issued for Bonds deposited, which upon extension of the deposited Bonds, may be exchanged for Engraved CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. The latter will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as custodian, of the deposited Bonds when extended, and will carry interest coupons to represent the interest coupons of the Extended Bonds.

Application will be made to list these Certificates of Deposit at the New York, London, Frankfort-on-M., Berlin, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

Copies of the Extension Agreement and of the Bondholders' Agreement, above referred to, may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, August 31, 1897.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies:

A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.

New York, September 7, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.

After full consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated September 1st, 1897, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be procured at this Company's office, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000: and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Sec

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
156	160	7	Adams Express					
24¼	24⅞	1,025	Am. Cotton Oil	158	158	158	158	
18⅞	14⅞	948	American Spirits Mfg.	22⅜	25	22⅜	24½	+1
35½	84	152	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+1¼
156½	157	25,720	Am. Sugar Refining	33½	33½	33½	33¾	−⅛
121	121⅜	973	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	154⅜	157	154	157	+2
92	92¼	7,259	American Tobacco	121	121½	121	121½	+1
118	114⅞	35	American Tobacco pf.	91⅝	92⅜	91¼	92	
13¼	15	100	Ann Arbor	113½	113½	112⅞	112⅞	
15⅝	15⅞	2,570	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½	
34½	34⅝	8,498	At., T. & S. F. pf.	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	
18	18½	1,080	Baltimore & Ohio	34½	35	34⅛	34½	
6⅝	6¾	600	B. & O. Southw. pf.	17½	18⅝	17½	18¼	
11½	11¾	12,715	Bay State Gas	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
9	9¾	660	Brooklyn Elevated	11½	11½	10⅝	11½	
36½	36	11,008	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	9	10	9	10	
134	135	1,580	Brooklyn Union Gas	36¾	36½	35½	35½	
1⅞	2	817	Brunswick Co.	134½	135	134¼	134¼	
59¾	60	11,165	Canada Southern	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
14	14½	280	Central Pacific	68¼	69⅝	68	60	
25⅝	25¾	10,155	Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	
59¼	61	400	Chi. & East. Illinois	25⅞	26	25½	25¾	
101	105	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	60	60	60	60	
100¼	100⅝	19,922	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103	103	103	103	
11⅝	11⅞	1,083	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	99⅜	101	99½	100⅝	
85⅞	90	1,047	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
104⅝	104⅞	7,000	Chicago Gas	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	
17	17⅛	5,920	Chi. Great Western	103⅜	104⅞	103¾	104⅜	
37	38	200	Chi. G. W. pf., A	17⅛	17½	16⅞	17	
27	29	420	Chi. G. W. pf., B	38	38½	38	38⅛	
101¼	101⅝	52,582	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	27	28⅞	27	28¼	
145⅞	146	17	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	100⅜	101⅝	99⅞	101⅜	
129⅝	130	15,065	Chi. & Northw.	140⅛	146⅞	145½	145½	
95½	95⅝	18,058	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	128	130½	127½	130	
41	41½	3,700	C., C., C. & St. L.	94⅞	95⅞	94½	95⅝	
27⅛	27½	2,545	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40¾	41⅝	40½	41⅜	
7	7¼	400	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	26⅝	27⅞	26⅝	27½	
6¼	6½	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7¼	7⅝	7	7	
38	38½	100	Consolidated Ice	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
84¾	88	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
220	221	5,758	Consolidated Gas Co.	85¾	85⅞	85⅜	85¾	
119½	120	772	Delaware & Hudson	215	222¾	215	220	
13	13⅜	100	Denver & R. G.	120¼	120⅞	120	120	
49½	49⅝	2,220	Denver & R. G. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	
44	46	300	Detroit Gas	48¾	49½	48½	49¼	
4	4½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	47½	47½	46	46	
128		584	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	4	4	4	4	
17⅜	18	1,275	Erie	125	128⅜	125	128¾	
48⅜	44	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
24½	25	500	Erie 2d pf.	43⅜	43⅞	43½	43⅝	
76		300	Erie Tel. & Tel.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	
19	19½	1,400	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	74⅜	76	74¼	76	
39	39½	16,540	General Electric	17½	19	17½	19	
99⅝	99⅞	555	H. B. Claflin Co.	37½	39½	37½	39½	
108½	109	2,062	Illinois Central	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝	
45	49¼	107	Illinois Steel Co.	108	109¼	108	109⅝	
11	11¼	25	Iowa Central	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
38	39	210	Iowa Central pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26½	27⅜	875	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	39	39	38	38	
4	4⅝	36	Keokuk & Des Moines	27½	27½	26	27½	
16	18	39	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4⅜	44	5,560	Laclede Gas	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	20	720	Lake Erie & Western	41	43⅞	41	43⅞	
74	75½	365	Lake Erie & West. pf.	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
177	178	1,034	Lake Shore	74	74	74	74	
42	45	100	Long Island	176½	177¾	176½	177¾	
61⅜	61¾	10,880	Louisville & Nashville	43	43	43	43	
111¾	111¾	9,000	Manhattan Con.	60⅜	61⅞	60½	61½	
121½	123	1,060	Metropolitan Traction	110⅜	112	110⅜	111⅞	
109½	110	854	Michigan Central	124½	124½	122½	122½	
27	27¼	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	109¾	110	109¾	110	
87⅜	88	164	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	27	27⅝	27	27⅜	
58	59	406	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
55	60	140	Minnesota Iron	58½	59	58½	59	
16¾	16½	3,550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	
40¾	40½	14,415	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	
38⅛	38⅞	9,780	Missouri Pacific	41	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	
28	29½	100	Mobile & Ohio	25⅞	26	25½	25⅝	
41¼	41⅝	4,580	National Lead Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	
100¼	100⅝	580	National Lead Co. pf.	40⅞	42	40¾	41⅞	
90	92	200	National Starch 1st pf.	108½	108½	108	108	
39	42	200	National Starch 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	
7¼	8½	200	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	
97¼	97¼	2,155	New Jersey Central	97½	98¼	97	97	
113¾	113⅝	16,592	New York Central	111½	113⅞	111⅝	113¼	
25	28	150	N. Y. Air Brake	27	27	27	27	
16½	17¼	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16	16	16	16	
80½	81	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	
40¼	41	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	
18⅜	19	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	19	19	18¾	19	
35	39½	371	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	39	39	38⅜	39	
15½	16½	100	Norfolk & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	
43	44	733	Norfolk & West. pf.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	
20⅝	20⅝	5,932	Northern Pacific	20	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	
55½	55⅝	23,428	Northern Pacific pf.	54⅜	56¾	54½	55½	
17⅞	18	1,572	Ontario & Western	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	
87½	87¼	3,820	Pacific Mail	36⅜	37⅝	36½	37⅜	
114½	115	1,833	Pennsylvania	114½	115	114½	115	
1	2	250	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¾	2	1¾	2	
22¼	22⅞	1,700	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	
60	61	600	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
10	11⅜	120	Pitts. & Western pf.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
182¾	182⅝	1,399	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182¼	182⅝	182¼	182⅝	
27⅝	27½	8,890	Reading	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
55⅞	55⅝	3,850	Reading 1st pf.	55½	56	55½	55⅝	
33⅜	33⅝	2,300	Reading 2d pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	
7⅞	8	600	St. J. & G. I.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
49	49¼	558	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	
17¼	18⅛	165	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	49½	50	49½	50	
7⅝	7⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
55	55¼	150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
20¾	21	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	
13	13½	115	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
86⅞	87	12,900	St. Paul & Omaha	13	13	13	13	
21¼	22	500	Southern Pacific	84¼	87	84¼	87	
11¾	12	2,275	Southern Railway	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
37	37½	6,845	Southern Railway pf.	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	
7¼	7⅞	152	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
38⅜	38⅞	5,785	Tenn. Coal & Iron	36½	37½	36½	37⅛	
13⅛	13⅜	1,200	Texas Pacific	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	
22⅜	22⅞	62,650	U. P., 1st in. pd.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
7⅛	7¼	1,825	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	19½	22⅛	19⅝	22⅛	
6¾	6⅞	485	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
7,00	7¼	2,828	U. S. Leather pf.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	19¼	100	United States Rubber	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
68	70	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	
8⅛	8⅝	205	Wabash	68	68	68	68	
22¾	22⅞	3,040	Wabash pf.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
96	96¼	7,138	Western Union Tel.	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝	
3¼	3¾	9,231	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅜	
17⅞	18	770	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	
0		10	Wisconsin Central pf.	18¼	18¼	17½	17⅝	
Sales		518,730		7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801		98
4s, r., 1907		111⅞
4s, c., 1907		113½
4s, r., 1925		125⅞
4s, c., 1925		125⅞
5s, r., 1904		114½
5s, c., 1904		114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102	
Currency 6s, 1899	105	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	
Alb. & Sus	175	
Alton & T. H.	60	62
Am. Coal	122	
Am. Express	116	118
Am. T. & C.		94
Ann Arbor pf	36	37
Boston A. I. pf.	105	108
Brooklyn W. & W. pf.	72½	90
Buff., R. & P.	16	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	
Canadian Pacific	74⅜	
Capital Traction, ex div.	56	
Chi. & Alton	162	
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
C. H. V. & T. pf.	18	25
Con. Cable	175	
Consol. Coal	40	50
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	5½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	12½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	8¾
E. T. V. & G'k'lyn	115	
Ev. & T. H.	27	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	45
F. & P. M. pf.	12½	13½
Gt. Nor. pf.	140	142
G. R. & Western	37	40
Homestake	35½	39
Ill. Cent.	97	97
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	
Jollet & Chicago	156	
Kan. & Mich.	8½	9½
Keokuk & West.	33	37
Laclede Gas pf.	94	95
Mah. Coal R.	128	58
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Mexican Central	6½	6⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	2
Morris & Essex	166	168
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	17½
National Starch	11	12
N. Y. & N. H.	170	172
Norfolk Southern	65	72
North American	5¼	5½
Northwest. Tel.	110	
Ont. Mining	4	5½
Ore. R. & N.	37¼	39
Ore. R. & N. pf.	71¼	72½
Oregon S. L.	22	22⅝
Penn. Coal	340	365
Peo. & Eastern	7	8
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	
Quicksilver	2⅛	⅜
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	187
Rio Grande W.	23	25
Rio G. W. pf.	56	58
R., W. & O.	119	
St. L. & W.	5½	6
St. P. & Duluth	25	28
St. P. & D. pf.	85	80
St. P., M. & M.	122	125
St. P. & O. pf.	145	140
Sixth Avenue	190	195
Third Avenue	150	153
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	25
U. S. Express	44½	48
Wells-Fargo Ex.	109	111
West. Union Beef.	9¼	10
Wis. Central	2¾	3½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept 14.—Operators and traders who were looking for a break this morning were disappointed. The opening was weak, but the market gradually assumed a firmer tone. In the majority of cases, the stocks made a complete recovery of the declines of yesterday, and in several instances made additional advances. The stock of the Northwestern made a new record, advancing to 130½.

There are many rumors as to the future of New York Biscuit stock. Predictions of 75 are freely made. The stock sold this morning at 57@58. Diamond Match opened at 154, sold to 155, jumped to 157, and closed at 156. Cable stocks continued slow. West Chicago stood firm at 108, and Lake Street L firm, 20⅝@20¾.

Clearing house settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Cal. C. & D. Co.	66
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co.	31½
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	51½
Chicago City Railway	234
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	156
Lake Street Elevated	20¾
International Packing Company	29
International Packing Company pf.	45
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	51
New York Biscuit Company	57⅝
North Chicago Street Railway	240
Street's West Side Car Line	184¾
West Chicago Street Railway	108
West Chicago Elevated trust certificates	184½
Lake Street Elevated	56
South Side Elevated	53¾
Metropolitan Elevated	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 14.—The moment the New York market improved to-day that moment local shorts covered and commission houses began buying. The commission houses orders, however, were chiefly in the specialties, particularly in Marsden. At no time since this stock came on the market has the buying equaled that of to-day. The stock was taken by persons who had not dealt in it before. New York was a buyer. There were hints that arrangements practically had been completed for the listing of the stock in New York, but no official confirmation was obtained. The price advanced to 22¾, which is the highest figure at which the stock ever has sold. Pennsylvania also made a new high record for this movement—57⅝. The buying was scattered, but New York had a good many orders in the stock.

United Gas advanced on the action of the joint committee in deciding to report favorably to the Councils the offer to lease the City Gas Works. The Electric Storage Battery stocks were higher on pool buying. The pool in American Railway Electric Light also was at work, absorbing stock without attempting to put up its price. Union Traction was weak on the declination of A. J. Cassatt to serve in the Directory. The annual meeting will be held today, and General Manager Parsons will be elected to the vacancy in the board.

Insiders bought and bid up Consolidated Traction of New Jersey from 32 to 34. Little was done in Lehigh Valley, its price holding steady, but St. Paul, the Readings and Northern Pacifics were active on arbitrage dealings. The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜
Reading 1. e.	13⅝	13 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	27 13-16	27 14-16
Reading, 2d pf.	16 11-16	16 13-16
St. Paul	101¾	101⅞
Northern Pacific, com. t. c.	20⅜	20½
Northern Pacific pf.	55¾	55⅞
Lehigh Valley	30¾	30⅞
Metropolitan Traction	122½	123
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	72
Union Traction	40	40½
Penn. R., L. & P.	17⅝	17¾
Penn. R., L. & P. pf.	11⅝	11⅞
United Gas Improvement	38¾	39
Electric Storage	85⅞	86⅛
Electric Storage pf.	32½	32⅝
Welsbach Light	34¼	34½
American R. E. L.	48	48½
Marsden	6½	6⅝
Reading 4 as.	22¼	22⅜
Electric & P. 4s	85½	86
Cons. T. Pitts.	70¾	71
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	87½	
	40⅜	

Custom House Changes.

Michael J. Leonard, who was Assistant Custodian of the Custom House, is now an Inspector in the Customs Service, and Thomas Lawler, Superintendent of Supplies, will also perform the duties of Assistant Custodian.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
2,000	86	29,000	110
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Ft W & D C 1st	
5,000	83½	10,000	74½
150	83	Ft W & R G 1st	
5,000	84	10,000	59
24,000	84	8,000	59½
5,000	83	5,000	59¾
14,000	84	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	85	10,000	92¼
5,000	85½	Green Bay & W deb B	
10,000	85¾	5,000	6⅜
2,000	85½	18,000	6⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		2,000	7
5,000	83¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		8,000	75
2,000	80½	8,000	75¼
72,000	89	4,000	75½
500	89	10,000	75¾
10,000	89½	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
37,000	89¼	2,000	101½
25,000	89¾	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	
500	89¾	5,000	48
82,000	89½	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
Adjustment 4s	89	6,000	99
16,000	59¼	1,000	98
10,000	59½	Kanawha & Mich 4s	
4,000	59¾	1,000	79
5,000	59¾	7,000	80
5,000	59¾	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
19,000	59¾	10,000s20F	82¼
30,000	59⅝	1,000	82½
20,000	59¾	5,000	81⅝
5,000	59¾	Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
30,000	59¾	25,000	112¼
2,000	59¾	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
5,000	59¾	30,000	113
5,000	59¾	20,000	113½
95,000	59¾	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
5,000	60	20,000	115½
30,000	59¾	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
10,000b3	60	7,000	96½
172,000	60	1,000	96¾
29,000	60	10,000	96⅝
20,000	60¼	5,000	96¾
20,000	60	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
2,500	59¾	5,000	97¼
8,000	59¾	1,000	108¼
27,000	59¾	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
20,000b3	60	10,000	103
20,000	59¾	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		6,000	101
8,000	85⅞	Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s	
8,000	86	10,000	92¼
2,000	86	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
10,000	86⅜	50,000	85¼
2,000s3	86¼	1,000	85
Brooklyn R T 5s		Manhattan Ry con 4s	
20,000	95¼	1,000	97
28,000	95¼	11,000s20F	97
20,000	96	15,000	97
20,000	95¾	Metropolitan Elev 2d	
5,000	95¾	5,000	106
13,000	95¾	Mich Cent cons 7s	
21,000	95¾	4,000	116¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Minn & St L con 5s	
2,000	103	2,000	106
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s		Mo, K & East 1st	
6,000	101¾	2,000	100
Bur, C R & N 1st		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	108	5,000s20F	87
4,000	108½	3,000	87¼
Canada So 1st gtd		8,000	87⅛
1,000	110	10,000	87¾
Canada Southern 2d		20,000	87¼
2,000	106⅞	2,000	87⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mo, K & T 2d	
5,000	94½	15,000	65¼
3,000	94⅞	20,000	65¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		10,000	66
5,000	46	20,000	65¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		2,500	65¼
3,000	17	8,000	65¼
10,000	16½	27,000	65¼
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899		20,000b3	65¼
1,000	98¼	20,000	65¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	107	Mo Pac 1st cons	
32,000	81½	10,000	60
10,000	81⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
13,000	81⅝	5,000b10F	72½
1,000	81¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000	82	5,000	74⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s	81¾	Nash, C & St L con	
15,000	112¼	1,000	103
Chi & Alton S F		N Y, C & St L 4s	
2,000	113	2,000	106
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		26,000	105⅞
1,000	116⅝	N Y & Harlem 1st coup	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		1,000	111¼
1,000	94½	N Y & Harlem 1st reg	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		6,000s3	111
11,000	100½	N Y, O & W con 5s	
2,000	100½	10,000	111
1,000	100½	N Y, S & W G M	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	100¾	2,000	86
Chi & E Ill gen 6s	105	Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	102	2,000	50
1,000	101½	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s		20,000	80
3,000	83	9,000s3	79¾
Chicago & Mil 1st		Nor Pac 1st 6s	
10,000	103	6,000	122½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
2,000	106½	34,000	60¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		2,000	60¼
4,000	103	26,000	60¼
C, St P, M & O cons		10,000	60¼
5,000	181	500	60¼
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
55,000	45	500	92
5,000	45¼	3,000	92⅛
13,000	45¼	500	92¾
5,000	45	31,000	92¾
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		2,000	92⅝
5,000	65	22,000	92¾
10,000	65½	2,000	92⅝
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st interest paid		8,000	92¾
10,000	12¼	2,000	92⅝
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M Co certfs			92¼
1,000	75		
Den & Rio Grande 4s	89¾		
1,000			
Detroit Gas Co 5s	92½		
5,000			
Dul & Iron Range 1st			
10,000	103		
Erie gen lien 3-4s			
9,000	73		
10,000	73¼		
32,000	73½		
1,000	73⅝		
1,000	73¾		
Erie 4s prior bonds	92½		
Ev & T H 1st			
1,000	110		
Total sales			$3,158,650

Nor Pac 1st reg		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
15,000	122	1,000	84½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	102¼	5,000	95¼
Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	95¼
1,000	116¾	10,000	95½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		So Pac of Cal 1st	
13,000	92½	1,000	109
5,000	92¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Income A 5s		2,000	109⅛
14,000	59½	Standard R & T 6s	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div		20,000	94½
5,000	100	Standard R & T inc	
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		2,000	68
3,000	107	Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birmingham Div 1st	
Pitts & West 1st		3,000	91
4,000	76½	2,000	90¾
4,000	77	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Reading Co gen 4s		9,000	96
1,000	85¾	1,000	96¼
6,000	86	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	85⅞	10,000	31⅝
9,000	86	2,000	31¼
Rio Grande West 1st		6,000	31¼
1,000	81	60,000	31
St L & Iron Mt 5s		3,000	31½
6,000	89½	7,000	31⅝
30,000	89½	10,000	31¾
5,000	90¼	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
2,000	90¾	2,000	104⅝
3,000	90¾	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
5,000	90¾	1,000	87
St L & S F 4s		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
1,000	71¼	40,000	100¼
5,000	71¾	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
St L & S F G M 5s		65,000	85
3,000	101⅛	4,000	85
10,000	101	5,000	85¼
11,000	101⅛	10,000	85
St L & S F gen 6s		1000s3	85
1,000	115½	Union Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
5,000	115¾	10,000	114¼
St L S W 1st		15,000	114½
9,000	75	Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
St P & Duluth 2d		20,000	101¾
1,000	105	Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs	
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s

ESCAPE FROM AN ICE PACK

Survivors of the Whaler Navarch Tell How They Crossed Ice and Water from the Ship.

MANY SAILORS LEFT BEHIND

Capt. Whitesides and His Wife, with Six Sailors, Reach Seattle—The Party Obliged to Return to the Ship Twice.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 14.—Capt. Joseph Whitesides of the lost whaler Navarch, his wife, and several of the vessel's crew came here on the steamer Humboldt, which arrived from St. Michael's today. They tell the story of the wreck, of which a first account was received a few days ago.

The Navarch left San Francisco March 2 last and entered the Arctic Ocean in July. She soon got caught in the ice at a point 120 miles northeast of Point Barrow. At first the Captain thought the ship could be extricated from its position, but on July 29 they realized that there was no hope of such an event. They hoisted signals of distress, trusting that the revenue cutter Bear or some of the other whalers of the fleet would see them and come to their assistance. But the fog came and obscured them for four days. They drifted rapidly northward with the icebergs. Finally they decided to leave the ship.

On Aug. 14 the whole crew took the small boats and started across the ice. After dragging them for five miles they came to open water and embarked. The current caught them at once, and before they had gone ten miles they were in another ice pack. They then discovered that they only had five days' provisions, and they abandoned the boats and started across the ice on foot. They got back safely and then commenced preparations for a second attempt to save themselves. All but eight men decided to push across the ice fields on foot. The weather was not bitterly cold, but it was foggy and disagreeable, and necessitated more clothing than was conducive to rapid travel. For this reason a limited amount of food was carried, for they thought they would surely reach the Bear or one of the whalers within two or three days. The eight men left in the boat thought they were better off there than on the ice, and were left to their fate.

Away across the treacherous ice went the thirty-seven men and the gritty woman. But one day out the Captain and his wife and seven of the others changed their minds about the likelihood of saving themselves by the method they had undertaken. They would come to open water now and then, which impeded their escape, while often they would find it necessary to go around the massive icebergs rearing precipitous sides down in their path. Nine of the party went back to the ship, leaving twenty-nine on the ice. Nothing has been heard of the twenty-nine men since that day, Aug. 12. The party got back to the ship safely, and on Aug. 14 made another start, with eight in the party—Capt. Whitesides, his wife, and six men.

They took a small canvas boat, into which they put a week's provisions. It was a heavy load for the little craft, but this was the last hope they had. Only the fact that the sea was compartively quiet accounts for the miraculous escape, for any rough weather would have instantly swamped them. They got into clear water in a few days, and, paddling through fog and darkness, avoided, as best they could, the drifting ice. They pushed on for hours, when they could go no further, and they got out and walked over the ice. For sixty hours they kept on, first walking and now taking to the small boat. At last land was sighted. The land proved to be Copper Island, a barren, desolate spot, from which they were rescued the following day by the Bear. Capt. Whitesides thinks the twenty-nine men left on the ice are surely lost.

A WOMAN'S SHATTERED IDOL.

Mrs. Brown of Huntington Repudiates Her Former Hero, Whom Her Husband Had Trounced.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—Another chapter has been added to the Brown elopement case, which set all the residents of this town and Fair Ground to laughing last week. At that time the pretty twenty-year-old wife of Mortimer Brown became interested simultaneously in a Summer novel and a pair of mustaches belonging to one Charles Ward McDevitt. As a result of this combination Mrs. Brown packed her trunks and sewing machine and tagged them for New York. McDevitt was to be her escort, but fate had decreed otherwise. On his arrival at the station he found, besides Mrs. Brown, Mr. Brown and a club. The result was a three-minute entertainment, including tragedy, comedy, sprinting, vaulting, the running broad jump, and club swinging, Mr. Brown being the exponent of the last-named art, while Mr. McDevitt was establishing new records in the other feats.

McDevitt finally concluded he had a pressing engagement in New York, and by a wonderful flying leap landed on the train.

McDevitt's inadequate conception and interpretation of the rôle of hero in the little drama palled on Mrs. Brown's artistic soul, and after the show was over she was glad to go home with her husband.

The second chapter of the story comes in the form of two public statements—one from Mr. Brown and the other from his wife. Both statements, however, were written by Mrs. Brown. Mr. Brown's statement is terse and vigorous, as becomes a man who has confidence in his argumentative powers and is sure of his facts. It runs something like this: "Mortimer Brown says that Charles Ward McDevitt was the easiest man he ever done up with a small club, and if I am built right timber he was nothing but a flea bite to me, for I could outrun him and handle him with ease. I made up my mind to fight or die before McDevitt would run away with my wife. I will give him to understand that I am boss, and not him. If McDevitt ever shows his face again at the Brown residence he will be tarred and feathered and rode on a rail through a heap of rat briars."

These few gentle hints serve to ventilate the feelings of the head of the house, and are followed by the individual statement of Mrs. Brown. It begins with a few comments on various personal qualities of Mr. McDevitt, and concludes as follows: "Mrs. Brown is very well contented at home attending to her household duties, and she will never have another stranger come and stop at her house in the manner that McDevitt has done, for she is down black on a liar, and he is one. I will swear to God that if McDevitt comes here and my husband is not at home, I will keep a box of red pepper on the shelf ready and waiting for him."

There are no indications that McDevitt longs to again take up his residence in Fair Ground, and the incident is probably closed.

STATE PRISON COMMISSION.

Reports of Insanity in the Kings County Penitentiary Denied.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—At the annual meeting of the State Prison Commission to-day Lispenard Stewart of New York was elected President for the third successive term. Nelson Dauenport of Troy was elected Vice President to succeed Robert Montanye. Augustus Sherman of New Baltimore was re-elected Secretary, and Philip J. Roosa of Middletown was selected as general office assistant, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Commissioners Boyd and Remington reported the result of their investigation of the published reports that the number of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary who had gone insane was unusually large and was due to the enforced idleness of the prisoners. The report states that there was but one more case of insanity this year than last, and that none of the cases of insanity was caused by enforced idleness. The report further states that every one of the 735 prisoners in the penitentiary, not sick or otherwise incapacitated, is at work.

The committee concludes its report by saying: "We believe that to-day the taxpayers of Kings County are receiving, in the way of decreased cost of supplies and labor for county institutions, in the improvement of public buildings, in the grading and improvement of waste land, far more profit than under the system of convict labor heretofore in vogue in the penitentiary."

Assault and Suicide Near Rome.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At noon to-day, at Lee, about eleven miles north of Rome, a farmer named Charles Pratt, who lived in a house occupied by Frederick Cummings, made a murderous assault on Mrs. Cummings with an axe. He then cut his own throat and lived but a short time. It is thought that the woman will recover. It is believed that Pratt was insane.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transfer of the Bank for Savings Property—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

The United Loan and Investment Company took title yesterday to the old Bank for Savings property, on the north side of Bleecker Street, 150 feet east of Broadway. The consideration is reported to be in the neighborhood of $200,000, for $150,000 of which amount the purchasers give a mortgage, payable in three years.

The old bank building occupies a plot 83.6 by 100, on which the United Loan and Investment Company will erect a twelve-story business building, to cost about $400,000. The bank purchased this property in 1853, and the old structure has been a landmark in that neighborhood for many years. The work of demolishing it to make room for its taller successor will begin shortly. The bank people have made a special agreement, by which they are to retain possession of the cornerstone of the old building.

David Stewart has sold, for the Ernst-Marx syndicate, to Mrs. Isabella Lambley, for $12,000, the four-story brick and Indiana limestone dwelling, 181 Convent Avenue, 16 by 40 by 50.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the estate of Calden Stevens, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, 24.11 by 75, and the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11. The buyers are a firm of builders, who will erect five-story flats there.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold, for the Breen estate, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the old buildings 437 West Thirty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9.

Case & Farley have sold, for Jennie A. Carew, six lots, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue. The buyer will improve the property.

Alexander Walker has bought two lots on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets.

Frederick Zittel has sold, for $25,000, the lot on the east side of the Boulevard, 75.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 85.

Smith Ely has sold, for a Mrs. Burke, the interior gore lot between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, having a westerly line of 37.10 feet, and extending 275 feet easterly to a point.

H. B. Vocke has sold, for Bernard Kearns, for $55,000, the five-story building, with stores and lofts, northwest corner of West Broadway and Worth Street, 25 by 50. Mr. Vocke paid $48,000 for this property last November.

Philip Goldberg has sold to Arthur V. O'Connor, for about $2,500, the plot on the north side of Travers Street, 108 feet west of Valentine Avenue, 52 by 128. Mr. O'Connor will improve the property.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Adolph J. H. Meyer, for $28,351, the five-story brick flat, 58 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Murray, for $22,900, 60 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frederick W. Dykeman, for $9,856, the three-story brick dwelling 543 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 14.9 by 99.11.

Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Justus L. Bulkley, for $123,000, the eight-story brick factory, southwest corner of Division and Gouverneur Streets, extending to East Broadway, 64.4 by 101.7 by 64.4 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 153, 155, and 157 Greene Street, and 50 West Houston Street, begin. at Greene Street, west side, 20.1 feet north of West Houston Street, runs north 60.3 feet by west 100 by south 80.4 to West Houston Street, by east 21 by north 20.1 by east 70, five-story brick and stone building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $38,198.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry Smith, referee, the following vacant plots: Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 101.4 by 100 by 100 by 174.6; Clinton Street, north side, 225 feet west of Grand Avenue, 25 by 100; Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 100; Grand Avenue, northeast corner of Clinton Street, 200 by 100; Clinton Street north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, 200 by 100; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Street, 75 by 100; Grand Avenue, southeast corner of North Street, 100 by 175, excepting thereout 25 by 100 at the northwest corner of said plot; Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.4 by 92 by 25 by 87.9. Due on judgment, $3,494.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 218.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.2 1-3 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,024.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur Sweeny, referee, Tiffany Street, west side, 152.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,548.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1,515 and 1,517 Madison Avenue, east side, 46.11 and 73.11 feet respectively, north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, each 27 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 1,515, $18,270; on 1,517, $18,265.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Delancey, referee, 88 Monroe Street, south side, 114.4 feet east of Pike Street, 22.8 by 93.2 by 22.6 by 93.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,046.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 40 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for five five-story and basement brick flats, 27 by 84 and 17 by 88.6; Cummings & Ferguson of 28 West Ninety-seventh Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $132,000.

No. 437 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 17 by 50, John McLaughlin, premises, owner; John F. Egan, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 265 feet east of Railroad Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42, Daniel Cunningham of 454 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 905 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bay Street, northeast corner of North Street, City Island, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19 by 26, George Baxter, premises, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 74 Eighth Street, Unionport, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 16, Annie Remington, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 70 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a four-story brick office building, 25.4 by 97.6, Bernard F. Lynch of 49 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Keppler Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, A. L. Sickel, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 138 and 140 Elm Street, to two three-story frame dwellings, H. and B. G. Hughes of 242 Centre Street, owners; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $500.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 16 Clinton Place, to a five-story brick business building, W. H. Taylor of 128 Park Row, owner; William E. Mowbray of 62 Convent Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Avenue B, southeast corner of Second Street, to a four-story and basement brick hotel, Max Tanenbaum of 15 Avenue B, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $250.

No. 115 Broome Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, Isaac C. Goodstein of 72 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 83.6x100; the Bank for Savings of the City of New York to the United Loan and Investment Company..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, Lot 353 of map of James Delancey, 25x100; Irving Bachrach and others to Louis Bachrach..... 10

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 475 ft s of 145th St, 25x irregular to King's Bridge Road; Richard P. Messiter and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

ELM ST, s s, 535 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 40x100; John H. Metzler and wife to Annie Martin..... 4,000

GREEN Lane or Av, e s, 300 ft s of 2d St, 24x—x22x100; John Bodenstab and wife to Mary A. Hylton..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 685, 20.8x irregular; Walter Radford and another, executors, &c., to George R. Weller..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 685, 20.8x irregular; George R. Weller to Emma Rose and others..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 685, 20.8x irregular; Francis X. Donoghue, referee, to George R. Weller..... 7,575

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80; Daniel A. Huebsch and another to Julia Huebsch..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80; Benjamin W. Huebsch to Julia Huebsch..... 1

LOT 261, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Carl Nilsson to Philip Krausch..... 4,000

LOT 197, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company..... 1

LOT 411, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to E. V. Burton..... 1

LOTS 6 to 14, 16, 18, Block 25; 1 to 8, 13 to 24, 35, 36, 1, 5, Block M 26; 5 to 21, Block 27; 3, 30 to 42, Block 28; Charles Hyde and wife to Henry J. Rudd..... 5

LOTS 395 and 397, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Nellie Rice to Emmy Schweizer. 10,000

LOTS 10, 11, 18, 19, 108, 109, 185 to 187, 203, 204, map of part of Seton homestead; Jefferson M. Levy to Bernard Mayhoff..... 1

LOTS 10, 11, 18, 19, 108, 109, 185 to 187, 203, 204; also Lots 621 to 629, map of part of Seton homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

LOTS 527, 528, 404 to 408, 460, 461, 525, 526, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Walter W. Taylor..... 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson av, 25x100; Land Company, A. of Edenwald to Edward Kaltenbach..... 400

PARK AV e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, 26.11 xSO; Emma Wienecke to Harry B. Davis

PARK ST, n w corner of Missouri Pl, —x150.25x irregular; Elizabeth W. B. Morse and another to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 2

PENFOLD AV, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; Emmy S. Lilljedahl to Nellie Rice..... 6,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, at a point 6.6 ft n of the centre line of the block between 92d and 93d Sts, run 100.3 ft n of 90th St, 28.10x108.7x28.6x107.6; James W. Whitney and wife to Albert Flake.. 100

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 25x100; Hannah Farlan to Salamon Farlan..... 10

WATER ST, 674, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Caspar Aronson ft s r of 24 St, 100.5 ft n of Olivia Margaret Marshall and others to Joseph Buehler..... 4,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; Jennie M. Tompkins to Jared W. Bell..... 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; Jared W. Bell and wife to Walter Reid..... 100

11TH ST, e s, Lot 383, map of Village of Wakefield; Ruth Barker to Stephen Klunder and wife..... 5,000

15TH AV, s e corner of 3d St, 52.6x114; Wakefield; James Darragh and wife to Frank P. Dursie and another..... 3,000

31ST ST, 227 West, 25x98.9; Felix Muldoon to John Muldoon..... 100

46TH ST, 146 West, 15x100.4; Ellen Summers to Robert E. Westcott..... 100

52D ST, 458 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Louis Ungrich and another... 1

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary McLaughlin to James McLaughlin..... 1

72D ST, 414 East; Marcus Baumann to Charles Boehme..... 23,250

73TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of West End Av, 18x100; A. Walker Otis, referee, to Jennie Moriarty..... 500

75TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of West End Av, 18x100; Jennie Moriarty to Edith A. Van Slyck..... 19,500

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; George L. Nichols and wife to Alexander Hollender..... 32,000

89TH ST n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Effie L. Whitney to F. C. Dininny, Jr..... 100

90TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; Mary C. Nichols to George L. Nichols..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; William Schneider to Francklyn Lawrence..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Francklyn Lawrence to Louis R. Berg and another..... 1

9TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.8; Hannah Farlan to Salamon Farlan..... 1

110TH ST, 249 East, 16.8x100.11; Harry D. David and others to Emma Wienecke. 1

110TH ST, 249 East, 16.8x100.11; Elias Gordon to Harry B. Davis and another. 1

118TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Elizabeth H. Craig to Theresa Lynch..... 1

123D ST, n s, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11; Emile A. Hassey and wife to Caroline Biersack..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Emma G. Leith to George T. Rowe..... 10

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; William Thompson and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x127.4; William Thompson and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

162D ST, s s, 132.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 40x52.4; William Thompson and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 182.11x114.2x202.5x112.6; William Thompson and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHRACH, Samuel, to Samuel Marks; 419 6th Av, 10 years.....$2,200, 2,400

KANSER, Sara, to Herman Mahler; 113 Forsyth St, 5 8-12 years.....$1,100, 1,150

OEHL, Henry, to John Pfister; 342 East 188th St, 5 7-12 years.....$300, 380

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, to Samuel Marks and another; 147 West 42d St..... 6,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Harris Neislos; 514 and 516 East 12th St, 5 years..... 5,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONSON, Casper, to Sophie B. Alexander and Sallie G. Merriman; n s of Water St, 125 ft w of Jackson St, 5 years....$15,000

BAUM, Jacob S., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 50 Essex St, 3 years..... 10,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to R. Anna Purdy; e s of Ryer Av, 257.1 ft n of Ryer Av, 8 years..... 3,000

COHEN, Reuben, to Sender Jarmulowsky; n e corner of Ludlow and Canal Sts, installments..... 5,000

DAIKER, George, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 145th St, 3 years...100,000

DAIKER, George, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 86.9 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 70,000

DAIKER, George, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 135.3 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 70,000

DRAPPELDREI, Lou's, to William and Bernhard Burgess; 412 5th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 1,700

DURSIE, Frank P., and wife to Abigail J. Purdy; n corner of 155th St and White Plains Road, 3 years..... 3,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; e s of Forest Av, 116 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, installments..... 2,000

HOLLANDER, Alexander, to George L. Nichols; n s of 89th St, 393 ft w of West End Av, installments..... 9,000

JACOB, Emma L., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6 East 42d St, 1 year..... 40,000

JARDINE, Matthew T., and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; s s of 39th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 10,000

JOHNSON, Mary A., to Isaac Butler; e s of road leading to Pelham, adjoining land of John Flynn; also Lot 183, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 300

JOHNSON, Edgar M., and wife to Solomon A. Fatman; 19 East 63d St, one-half part..... 2,000

JOHNSTON, William J., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of 98th St and Park Av, demand..... 5,000

KEANAN, John and Eliza, to Emilie Barbier; Lot 67, map of Village of East Tremont, 3 years..... 600

KEITH, Monroe J., to Otis Weld; n e corner of Suburban St and Valentine Av, 3 years..... 1,000

KLUNDER, Stephen, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; Lots 383 and 385, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 5,000

LANGENZEN, Fannie, to Henrietta Neuhaus, executrix, &c., of Isaac H. Neuhaus; n w corner of 1st Av and 118th St and n s of 118th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 666

LAWRENCE, Francklyn, to William Schneider; n s of 98th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LEYERSOHN, Leopold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 279 3d Av, 3 years. 10,000

MARTIN, Annie, to John H. Metzler; s s of Elm St, 535 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 5 years..... 1,250

McILROY, Samuel H., and wife to Emily A. and I. Mary Andown; s w corner of William St and Cambreling Av, 3 years. 1,500

McLAUGHLIN, James, and wife to Ellen Murray; n s of 68th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 9,000

NELSON, Charles E. and Julia, to Randolph Hurry; n s of 35th St, 142.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,700

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Thomas H. Dolan; e s of Jackson Av, 216.9 ft n of new line of 165th St, 5 years..... 3,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Almira J. Brown; e s of Jackson Av, 166 ft n of 165th St, new line, 5 years..... 3,000

REID, Walter, to Jared W. Bell; s w corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 100.11x 100; (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 122,000

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHeran St. Paul's Church of Harlem to Irving Savings Institution; n s of 123d St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 1 year..... 50,000

UNITED LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; n s of Bleecker St, 150 ft e of Broadway, 83.6x100, 3 years. 150,000

WIENECKE, Emma, to Theresa Scheppy; 249 East 110th St, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIERSCHENK, Philip, to George S. De Hierapolis..... $150

CIPOLLA, Filomena, to Alfred A. Keller. 1,200

COOPER, Margaret, to F. Estelle Briggs. 1,105

COWDIN, Winthrop, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 8,000

FANCHER, James R., to Frederick Kronmeyer..... 36,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to L. Francis Therasson, Jr..... Nom.

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Moses Weinman..... 7,000

HASSEY, Emile A., to Caroline Biersack. Nom.

MAYER, Carrie, to David Mayer..... 4,500

MULDOON, Felix, to John Muldoon..... Nom.

NELSON, William, to George S. De Hierapolis..... 30

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst..... 5,000

PRESCOTT, Edward C., to William E. Cook..... 1,000

SCHWEYER, Edward, and another, executors, &c., of Henry Elias, to William Lippmann..... 12,244

SCHWEYER, Edward, and another, executors, &c., of Henry Elias, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 7,118

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, c s, Lot 26, and part of Lot 32, map of lots of Abraham Wilson; also gore lot lying between said lots and land of John Cooke; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Cornelia G. Hays and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

HOAGE ST, s s, 128 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x96.10x 26.10x106.4; Nineteenth Ward Bank against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lyon & Smith.

MORTON ST, s s, 130 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; John M. Mossman against Thomas E. Keane and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

PARK ROW, s e s, 40.2 ft n e of Ann St, 25x 83.10x? to Ann St x12.3x irregular to beginning; Bernard S. McKean, receiver, &c., against The National Life Association, (action to recover damages, &c.;) attorneys, Campbell & Hance.

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, Lots 10, 11, and 12, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, William's Bridge, 75x100, being a portion of Lot 900, map of Village of Wakefield; Marcella V. Egan against Ellen M. Chambers and others, three actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

STANTON ST, 106; Carrie Levy against Abraham and Harris Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Amelia M. Pechtig against Sarah A. and George N. Harris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

166TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 96; Enoch C. Bell against Christina Uren and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Mechanics' Liens.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 143d St, 80x85; Thomas Cannon against Thomas H. Bell, George Wehle, owners and contractors. —— Tichman, owners and contractors..... 517

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 87.10 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; John Clark against Mary Donohue, owner; Andrew Else, contractor.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, runs e 101.6 to St. Nicholas Place, x s 75 x w 85.3 to avenue, x n 79.6; William G. Leeson against George J. Shannon and Robert S. Paris, owners and contractors..... 1,813

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 102.2x11.6x100x50; William G. Leeson against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor..... 3,060

2D AV, 179; Anton Weiss against the Italian Home, owner and contractor..... 179

3D AV, 3,763; Jim Yell against Macken Nathan, owner; James Ross, contractor.. 118

19TH ST, 137 West; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Robert Lipold and A. E. Benson, owners and contractors..... 11

54TH ST, 311 and 313 East; Holmes & Philbrick against Max Wolff, owner and contractor..... 57

77TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; the Simpson Foundry Company against William Horne, owner; Smith & Collins, contractors; Hunter Iron Works, sub-contractor..... 72

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 124x 106; Henry Dahnke, individually and as executor, on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Paul Pfotenhauer..... $100

57TH ST, 134 East; the Charles Andruss Building Company on Paul S. Bolger to Thomas O'Neill..... 694

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 100 Post Office Building.—Motion calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Fuller vs. Underwood. 2—Fahrberg vs. Klipstein. 3—The Rynear Company vs. Evans. 4—White vs. Pease. 5—Barr vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 6—Matter of Quan. 7—Siesinger vs. Feichtmann et al.

Cases Noticed.—8—Parsons vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. 9—Societe Anonyme des Caves, &c., vs. Reynolds & Co. 10—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 11—Massachusetts Benefit Life Associatiton vs. Reed. 12—Bates vs. Morgan. 13—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 14—Merz Universal Extraction and Construction Company vs. Chamberlain. 15—Davis vs. Cammeyer. 16—American Chemical Company vs. Walbridge. 17—National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., vs. Phillips. 18—Same vs. same. 19—Moors vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 20—Van Allen vs. McPherson. 21—Society Fabriques, &c., vs. French and American Trading Company. 22—Welsbach Light Company vs. American Gas Control Company. 23—Rubber Tire Wheel Company vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Company. 24—Morgan vs. Union Pacific Railway Company. 25—Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Wormser.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—John A. Roebling's Sons Co. vs. Weed. 2—Traynor, 3—McCartney vs. Brown. 4—Steinberger vs. Stein. 5—Peirce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 6—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Hauser vs. same. 8—Kennedy vs. same. 9—Sullivan vs. same. 10—Sullivan vs. same. 11—Stanbach vs. same. 12—Wuifers vs. same. 13—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland. 14—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Dix. 15—Breund vs. Mutual Life. 16—Matter of Hughes. 17—Montgomery vs. Petry. 18—Department of Buildings vs. Sire. 19—Andrei vs. Carlin. 20—Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females vs. Carlin. 21—Cassidy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 22—Schmack vs. same. 23—Bird vs. Bird. 24—Day vs. Morrison. 25—Meyer vs. Levy. 26—New York Steam Company vs. Appleton. 27—Aschen vs. Wilson. 28—Reed vs. Reed. 29—Fiske vs. Morrison. 30—Bernstein vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 31—Flonquet vs. Abegg. 32—People, &c., vs. Mandel. 33—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cumpston. 34—Thorn vs. Music Hall Company. 35—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Assurance Company. 36—Thorn vs. Bankers' Life Association of Minnesota. 37—Blood vs. Barnard. 38—Lester vs. Maybey. 39—Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Bidwell. 40—Fiske vs. Fiske. 41—Longee vs. Metropolitan Rubber Company. 42—Matter of Rodman. 43—Sheffield vs. Cooper. 44—Murray vs. Whitmore. 45—Chamberlain vs. Green. 46—Matter of 23d Ward Park. 47—Matter of Ames. 48—Aetna Life Insurance Company vs. Little. 49—Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company vs. Pisciotta. 50—Wolff Gas Radiator Manufacturing Company vs. Wolff. 51—Hirsch vs. Stake. 52—Excelsior Brewing Company vs. Sosnowsky. 53—Fraser vs. McGinnis. 54—Guggenheim vs. Hoffstaut.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., V., IX., and X.—Adjourned until the first Monday of October.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., XI., and XII.—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Anton Pfund, Emil Oelbermann, Stephen J. Thompson, William W. Walsh, David Blumenthal, Johanna Ryan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1278—Contested will of Elizabeth P. Higgins.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell in the People.

1—Michael Carmino, Corlogeno, Corlucci, Dirgo Guardino, Dirgo Di Magro. 2—Guiseppe Alfano. 3—Samuel Martin. 4—Cornellus McCarthy. 5—Charles E. Roberts. 6—Charles A. Mitchel.

Pleadings.—1—Michael Floria. 2—James Kenny. 3—Arthur Willmore. 4—Leonard Butler. 5—Marion Hynes. 6—Frederick Burns. 7—James Ryan. 8—Carmina Rizzo. 9—Aaron Brown. 10—Hugh Ward. 11—Patrick Kearns. 12—Francis J. Shanley. 13—Martin Connors. 14—Thomas Keenan. 15—Max Fischman. 16—George Muller. 17—William Reilly, John Burke. 18—Harry Koeller.

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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL and WINTER RESORTS
And Rates of Apartments in Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York,
{ 96 Regent St., London,
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(a. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J.West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $2
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass.Berkshire Inn, a.p.,$3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep $1 up; ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng..The Queens Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50; ep,$1 up
London, Eng..De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } KensingtonPal.W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La.,New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York......The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis).Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e. p.,$1.a. p.$3
do (E. 11th St.).Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass.The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up, e.p.,$1.50 up
Schenectady, N Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl.The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo.Lindell Hotel, ep,$1 up; ap,$2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl.,Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM Havel Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise, Thursday, Sept. 16, noon.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra Sept. 18, 10 AM Kaiser W.II., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM Ems Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM Werra, Oct. 28, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER.
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 7 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM Fulda, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S.S.
Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 AM Persia, Sept. 25, 4 PM
First cuis. $75 up; second class $40; steerage $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS, Sept....Sept. 29 PARIS .....Oct. 20
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon Southwark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M.
Westernland, Sept. 22, Noon Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and lading charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen Agents.
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands.
S. S. CARIBBEE...Friday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC via Honolulu.....Sept 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C. the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 20
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 8:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences throughout destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897,
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:00 P. M. (Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:43, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:15, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:29, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1140, 1323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the Central every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 291, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and in lieu of earlier trains from Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
11:15 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
5:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; 9:10 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers Weehawken and Ithaca.
Additional trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:15 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 11:25 A. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and

THE SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED

Superintendent Jasper Says, However, that Room Will Be Made for All in Time.

MAYOR STRONG'S OPINION

No Remedy for the Overflow Until the New Schoolhouses Shall Be Completed—500 Children Shut Out at Grammar School No. 75.

There is not a child in this city who cannot have a desk in a public school, according to a statement made yesterday by Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education.

"There might be some delay in finding room," he admitted, "especially in the crowded tenement districts, but I believe the room is entirely sufficient to meet the demand. There were, I think, from 30,000 to 35,000 new scholars admitted to the schools on Monday, according to the figures of previous years. It was thought from appearances that the number enrolled might be even greater than in former openings, and for that very reason probably many children have been kept at home, it being believed that the accommodations would not be sufficient for them, and then the warm weather, too, was a draw-back. Many also have not yet returned from the country."

Mayor Strong said yesterday that Harriet M. Kemp, whom he had reappointed as School Inspector, had told him that there were about 200 children who could not find room in the Grove Street Schoolhouse.

"I do not know of any remedy," said the Mayor, "until the twenty-five new schoolhouses provided for are built, although the Board of Education is thinking of renting quarters to accommodate the new-comers. The schools started off in 1895 with a seating capacity for 40,000 children. The yearly increase to the school population is about 12,000, I believe. It is hard to keep pace with that under the present conditions."

The greatest number of children that appeared for admittance was in the Seventh, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, the lower part of the Twenty-third Ward, and the eastern section of the Nineteenth Ward.

Probably about 5,000 children will have to put up with enforced idleness until repairs being made in three school buildings are completed.

Two thousand pupils can be accommodated in Grammar School No. 75, in Norfolk Street, near Grand. Fully that number were at their desks there Monday morning, and there were about 500 more in the street vainly seeking admittance.

About 550 boys and girls were enrolled as scholars in the mixed high school in the annexed district. The finishing touches are still being put on the building, and it was decided to keep the school closed for a week longer. Books were distributed to the enrolled pupils, however, and lessons assigned, and they were told to report Monday morning.

Yesterday eight women teachers had reported that they had been married during vacation, and it was discovered that seven more had been married, but did not report the fact. This morning Superintendent Jasper said that six more teachers had reported their marriage, making twenty-one women teachers who had become brides during vacation time.

THE WHITESTONE SCHOOL OPENS.

Seven Teachers Stay Away—School Board Said to be Illegal.

The public school at Whitestone, L. I., was opened yesterday. Five teachers were on hand, and 200 pupils began their studies. Several hundred more were sent home on account of there being no teachers to take care of them.

By a decision of State Superintendent Skinner, the Board of Education as now composed is illegal. In consequence seven teachers staid away. The teachers who were present said that they hoped that the taxpayers would see to it that they received compensation.

Mr. Skinner held that District Commissioner Peck had no right to appoint two members of the Board of Education, and pointed out that they should have been elected.

GAS COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Said to be a Move in the Brooklyn Gas War.

The Flushing Union Gas Company of Flushing, L. I., was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of $25,000. It is said to have been organized by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to fight the absorbed Flushing Gas Company. The Directors are all officers of the Brooklyn Union Company, except one, James C. Bergen, who is its attorney. The old Flushing Company has already been swallowed by the Manhattan Oil interests. The incorporation of the Flushing Union, therefore, is taken as a gage of war between the Manhattan Oil people and the Brooklyn Union.

The Standard Oil people fought for the Flushing Company two months ago, and were defeated by the E. C. Benedict interests. Both sides wanted the franchise as a foundation for a possible independent gas company. The franchise of the Flushing Company is broad enough, it is asserted, to permit it to lay gas mains, erect works, and sell gas anywhere in the territory of the Greater New York. The franchise is large and the plant is small.

HENRY M. JAMES DESTITUTE.

Former Deputy Warden of the Port Cannot Support His Wife.

Henry M. James, Deputy Warden of the Port of the City of New York under President Cleveland, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with having abandoned his wife, and with failing to support her. The warrant was issued upon the representations of the prisoner's wife, who is at present living at 101 East Twenty-fifth Street. She said she feared that unless her husband provided for her she would become a burden and a charge upon the community.

The man who stood before the Magistrate in Yorkville Court, trembling from weakness, and a picture of despair, would not have been recognized by the thousands who met him while he was prominent in public life. He told the Magistrate that he could not support his wife. Everything of value that he ever possessed was pawned to raise money for his wife, except one trunk full of clothing, which was held in escrow by the Hoffman House for the non-payment of a board bill. He said he would do anything in his power to support his wife, but he did not know how he could accomplish it. He was discharged.

APPRAISERS' FORCE INADEQUATE

Additional Men Will Be Detailed from the Public Stores.

One of the prime causes of the delay of incoming passengers at the steamship piers since the going into effect of the Dingley tariff law has been the inadequate force of Appraisers. The small inspection force has been greatly hampered by having to wait for the still smaller force of Appraisers. There has been a great rush of home-coming tourists of late, and on two or three occasions as many as three large steamships have arrived at the same time. The new tariff law has increased the duties of the Inspectors and Appraisers, and the force is not so large as it has been at times in the past.

Thirty Inspectors have at times been called upon to do work for which there should be a force three times as large. All foreign-made goods must now be appraised to determine how much in excess of $100 their value is, the excess being subject to duty, and this requires not only a more thorough inspection, but the attendance of many more Appraisers than formerly.

Appraiser Wakeman announced yesterday that his department would not be responsible for any delay. On the arrival of a large steamship hereafter as many men as may be required will be specially detailed from the Public Stores to assist the regular Appraisers.

Aldermen Invited to a Convention.

The Board of Aldermen received yesterday an invitation from Mayor Samuel L. Block of Columbus, Ohio, to attend the National Conference of Mayors and Councilmen in that city, lasting from Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.

The easiest thing to give children for a cold and the most effective remedy is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DR. FRANK ABBOTT, JR., ELOPED

Left for Cape Town, Africa, with Miss Amanda Morton, a Young Woman of Glen Ridge, N. J.

The friends and relatives of Dr. Frank Abbott, Jr., have missed him for nearly two months. It has now transpired that Dr. Abbott eloped from this city July 28 with Miss Amanda Morton of Glen Ridge, N. J. Until within a day or two nobody knew what had become of Dr. Abbott, and the truth was discovered only through a letter written by him to a friend in this city from Cape Town, Africa, where the couple are now staying.

Dr. Abbott and Miss Morton sailed on board the American Line steamer Paris. They took accommodations in the second cabin, the better to avoid recognition, should any of their friends chance to be on board, and traveled under the names of William F. Day and wife.

Dr. Abbott had quite a promising career. He is the son of the late Dr. Frank Abbott, who lived for many years at 22 West Fortieth Street, and a brother of Mrs. Willet C. Ely of 102 West Seventy-first Street. At one time he was Director of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology at the New York College of Dentistry, of which institution his father was formerly Dean. Mrs. Abbott is a young woman of refinement and has a wide circle of friends. Her life, lately, with her husband has been anything but pleasant. Shortly after his marriage Dr. Abbott started on a career of dissipation, and in December last he left his wife and has not lived with her since. Mrs. Abbott was compelled to go to the courts for relief, and Judge Truax of the Supreme Court granted her $75 monthly alimony, pending the decision of her suit for separation.

She still hoped, however, to turn her husband from the course he had chosen and delayed pressing her suit, so that legal bonds still exist between them. Abbott has paid no alimony since Aug. 1.

Miss Morton belongs to a well-known family of Glen Ridge, where she used to live with her aunt. Before her departure with Abbott she drew some $1,300 of a trust fund belonging to her. She was formerly a warm friend of Mrs. Abbott, and is, in fact, a distant relative of hers.

WHEAT DEALINGS IRREGULAR.

Foreign Cables Were Not Stimulating, but There Was a Moderate Export Business.

The wheat market was stronger but irregular yesterday, and at the close prices had sagged to weakness. Foreign cables were not stimulating; they reported dullness, with a recovery of strength. There was a moderate export business, about 650,000 bushels being engaged at Atlantic ports. Foreigners were buyers of December and May options, shunning September because of the general impression that there is to be a "squeeze." Outports business is likely to hold brisk because of the better terms obtainable outside of New York. There was both bull and bear influence in regard to Argentina, because of the circumstantiality of the story about the ravages of locusts cabled to London from Buenos Ayres, in face of denials sent here, and absence of information in response to inquiries sent by Produce Exchange houses. The range of trading yesterday in contract wheat was: September, 1¼ cents and December 1½ cents, this future just touching the dollar mark again. The net advances were: September, ¾ of a cent and December ½ of a cent. The course of trading was: September—Closed Monday $1.00⅝, opened $1.02⅝, high $1.02¾, low and close $1.01⅝; December—Closed Monday 98 cents, opened 99½ cents, high $1, low and close 98½ cents.

Corn was steady, and about 100,000 bushels were engaged for export. September closed at 35¾ cents, and December at 37⅝ cents—a net gain for each of ¼ of a cent.

September oats closed at 25 cents, unchanged from Monday.

Chicago Wheat a Trifle Higher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Wheat made a great show of strength for about two hours today, but slumped and closed with a modest advance of three-eighths of a cent for the December option. It showed 2¼ cents' advance at one time. Foreign crop shortages caused the early advance, and a large visible supply increase was responsible in the main for the subsequent decline.

THE ORIENTALS IN COURT.

They Are Held on the Charge of Theft and Shoplifting.

Salla Allie, Ali Ben Khelil and Alli Omar, Orientals who were arrested at Seventeenth Street and Broadway on Monday, charged with shoplifting and till-tapping, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They denied the charge, and were held in $500 bail each for trial.

In the pockets of Salla Allie, after her arrest, were found four silver chain purses, a pair of silver scissors, and a silk scarf, which an employe of Daniell's dry goods store, at Broadway and Eighth Street, identified as belonging to the firm.

SMUGGLED PHENACETINE FOUND

Twenty-five Pounds Discovered Behind a Hoboken Saloon Icebox.

August Liebhauser, a saloon keeper at 131 Washington Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Russ yesterday, charged with receiving smuggled phenacetine. Customs Inspectors George Scully and Frank Finley testified that they had found twenty-five pounds of the drug, valued at $400, concealed behind the icebox in Liebhauser's saloon. These packages were produced in court. They were labeled: "Not to be imported."

Liebhauser said he did not know what the packages contained. He said they had been left in the saloon by a young man, who had apparently forgotten them. He put them behind the icebox, as he did other articles forgotten by customers. He was held in default of $3,500 bail for examination on Monday.

JOHN S. WHITE'S MEDAL.

The Imposing of Import Duty Upon It Protested Against.

One of the protests laid before Board A of the United States General Appraisers in this city yesterday concerned a handsome gold medal designed as a testimonial to John S. White, the head of the Berkeley School and the founder of Berkeley Oval, by a number of citizens of this city. It was made abroad on the order of Tiffany & Co., and upon its arrival at this port the Collector of Customs imposed a duty upon it of 35 per cent. ad valorem. It was classified as a manufacture of metals, because no inscription was engraved upon it. The duty was paid under protest, and the facts of the case were submitted to General Appraisers Somerville and Wilkinson yesterday.

The law provides for the admission free of duty of medals and trophies designed to be bestowed on citizens of this country as marks of honorary distinction, providing such decorations are actually received. Proof of the actual reception of the medal by Dr. White was furnished by the importers yesterday, and the General Appraisers will hand down a decision soon.

COLLISION IN BROADWAY.

Two-Horse Skeleton Wagon Wrecked by a Hansom Cab.

A hansom cab driven recklessly up the west side of Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, collided with a skeleton wagon in front of 1,315 Broadway yesterday.

Directly in front of 1,315 at the time were a surrey and two horses. The skeleton wagon and two horses, which were driven by Graham Polley of the Hoffman House, came down the street, and when the surrey was reached Mr. Polley guided his horses around it. At the same time the hansom, which is owned by William H. Thompson of 203 East Seventeenth Street, came up rapidly in the rear. In the hansom were Mrs. Thompson and her daughter. The two vehicles came together with a crash, splintering the tongue and swingle tree of the wagon and throwing down one of the horses. Mr. Polley's nine-year-old son, James, was thrown to the side of the wagon toward the hansom, but was pulled out before he was injured. Mrs. and Miss Thompson sat perfectly still until the horses and vehicles were disentangled.

No arrests were made.

Andrew J. Corcoran's Appointment.

Andrew J. Corcoran was yesterday appointed by Mayor Hoos to represent Jersey City at the National Irrigation Convention to be held at Lincoln, Neb., on Sept. 29.

FALL 1897

Advance models and novelties in cloaks, suits and millinery.

New fabrics and designs in silks and dress goods.

Introductions for the coming season in jewelry, gloves, hosiery, laces, ribbons, men's furnishings and upholstery.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

GEORGE M. JUDD ARRESTED

As Attorney for Title Guarantee and Trust Co. He Misappropriated Nearly $15,000.

MONEY LOST IN SPECULATION

Two Weeks Ago He Made Full Confession and Partial Restitution and Placed Himself at the Disposition of the Company.

George M. Judd, an attorney until recently in the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, was arrested yesterday, accused of misappropriating about $15,000 paid to him on account of the company. The arrest was made by Detective McNaught of the District Attorney's office, at the office of the company, 146 Broadway. Judd, who two weeks ago made a full confession and partial restitution, surrendered himself.

Mr. Judd is thirty-four years old, unmarried, and was in the employ of the company about eight years. His salary was $3,000 a year, and he lived at 173 Fifth Avenue. It was his duty to complete the closing of titles, and he frequently received money from the customers of the company with which to pay certain taxes due upon property the subject of mortgage or sale. These sums varied from $200 to $500, and it was part of that money he acknowledges he appropriated.

He went upon his vacation July 12, and early in August a call was made upon Josephine and Henry Mallebre of 1,386 Clinton Avenue for $386 for sewer assessments on the property at 822 Tinton Avenue. They reported to the company that they had paid the amount in cash to Mr. Judd, and an investigation was ordered. Elbert H. Kingsland, a searcher for the company, looked up the records, and is said to have found several other cases where the facts and the entries in the books differed. On Aug. 6, as he had not returned at the expiration of the time set for his vacation, a formal complaint accusing him of the larceny of $386 was made by Edward O. Stanley, Treasurer of the company, in the Centre Street Court, and Magistrate Hedges issued a warrant for his arrest.

About two weeks ago Mr. Judd walked into Mr. Stanley's office and surrendered himself. He confessed to misappropriating about $14,000, and offered partial restitution. He said he had lost the money in stock speculation. Mr. Stanley replied that he was not authorized to make any terms. Nevertheless, the attorney offered to go over the books and show exactly what entries were wrong, and then to abide by the decision of the company. His offer was accepted, and the work was completed last Friday. It was found that only the money paid in cash had been taken.

When the books were balanced and he had returned what money he had he asked Mr. Stanley what action he intended to take. The company reached no decision until Monday, when they decided to have Mr. Judd arrested. They asked him how long it would take to arrange for bail and he asked grace until the following day. An appointment was made for him to meet McNaught in Mr. Stanley's office at 10 o'clock and both men kept the appointment.

McNaught took his prisoner to the Central Office and then to the Centre Street Court. When asked to plead to the complaint Mr. Judd said he had nothing to say just then, and asked for an adjournment until to-morrow. He was quite cool and collected and made formal application to be admitted to bail.

None of the officers of the company was in court. Mr. Stanley said yesterday the company had assumed all the loss and made this statement of its position in the matter:

"The loss of the money is insignificant compared to the regret the company feels that its confidence has been misplaced and in the feeling that a man of Mr. Judd's excellent abilities should wreck his career in this way. He has, much to his credit, come forward and given himself up and has endeavored to make what restitution he could. This has not, however, been considerable.

Mr. Judd has a mother and sister in New Hampshire.

TWO CLAIMED THE PARROT.

One Called It General Jackson; the Other Adelina Patti.

Samuel November of 140 Washington Street, Brooklyn, brought an action against John Kleinholtz of 22 Cook Street, in Justice Van Wart's Civil Court, on Broadway, Williamsburg, a few weeks ago, for the possession of a six-dollar poll parrot. Both men claimed it. After Justice Van Wart had made several unsuccessful attempts to satisfy himself as to the rightful ownership, he ordered that Poll be brought to court. When the case was called again yesterday, Kleinholtz, who had possession of the parrot, was on hand with Poll and a cage.

"Can the parrot talk well?" asked Justice Van Wart.

"He can," replied November and Kleinholtz in unison.

"Does it know its owner?"

"He could tell me in the dark," said November.

"Yes, and she'd find me in a regiment of soldiers," interrupted Kleinholtz.

Kleinholtz said the bird's name was Adelina Patti, while November claimed to have christened it General Jackson.

"How do you stand with the parrot, Kleinholtz?" asked the Justice.

"Well, if it don't say 'Papa' when I speak to it, I'll resign all claim, Judge."

Justice Van Wart then gave the orders to have the cage opened, and for November to have the first chance.

"Pretty Poll, come to me!" said November, as he put his hand into the cage. Poll set up a succession of frightened screeches and flew out of the cage, and, perching on the Judge's desk, proceeded to discourse in a disjointed and loud way.

"Behave yourself, General Jackson!" shouted November. General Jackson in reply flew around the room again and again, until it was captured by two court officers and returned to its cage.

"Now, Kleinholtz," said the Justice, "let us see how well the bird knows you." Kleinholtz approached the cage, spoke to Poll, and then put his hand into the cage, and got a hard bite.

"It seems to me the bird knows one man about as well as the other," said the Justice. "I will go on with the witnesses."

November had three witnesses, who swore that the bird was his and identified it by various marks on its feathers. Kleinholtz had no witnesses, so Poll was given to November.

A New Place for House Numbers.

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance yesterday providing that the house numbers shall be placed on walls of houses, between the doors and adjoining window, and must be two inches high and of light color on a dark background.

ALL MERCHANTS ARE BUSY.

Unanimity of Sentiment on the Part of Buyers from Out of Town—New York Market Unexcelled.

A large proportion of the out-of-town merchants and buyers who visited the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday were from places in this State, in Pennsylvania, and in Delaware.

Nearly all of them came in on the second series of trunk line excursions. Some were from the South, having journeyed from their homes on the lines which granted concessions to merchants to trunk line connecting points, and a few were from Western points.

Yesterday was the last day for the sale of tickets within the jurisdiction of the Trunk Line Association, as well as in the South over the lines of the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Western Railway, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and the Ocean Steamship Company.

The visiting merchants continue to express themselves as well pleased with their experiences in this city, and to declare that its market is unexcelled. R. C. Klopfer of L. A. Klopfer, dry goods merchant, Plymouth, Ind., said: "This opportunity of securing reduced rates is bringing merchants to the New York market in large numbers who have heretofore been going to Chicago, and I think it is doing good both to the New York and to the outside merchants. Make it permanent, and its success is assured."

B. Engle, dry goods merchant, of Shelbyville, Ky., said: "Times are now showing an improvement; in fact, the outlook is better than any time since 1892. I think we will have a year of prosperity equal to that one."

Additional new resident members of the Merchants' Association have been enrolled as follows: Bankers, Vermilye & Co., W. S. Lawson & Co., and Sutro, Scholle & Co.; importers of wines, Charles Graef & Co.; manufacturers of lead pipes, &c., The National Lead Company.

STEAMSHIP DISCRIMINATIONS.

Rates from the West Indies Here Greater than They Are to Boston.

Complaints have been made from time to time within the past two or three months that some of the coastwise steamers are discriminating against New York in the matter of passenger rates from points in the West Indies. Round-trip tickets from Jamaica to Boston, for instance, are sold for $60, while the round-trip rate between Jamaica and New York is $75.

The attention of President William F. King of the Merchants' Association was called to this, and he wrote to the Atlas Steamship Company, asking if the discrimination cannot be done away with. He informed the representative of the steamship company that several Jamaica merchants have written to friends in this city that they prefer coming to this market if they can come for the same rates that are made for Boston.

The manager of the Atlas Steamship Company replied to President King's letter yesterday, stating that negotiations are being carried on between the steamship companies in this city and in Boston "with a view of putting the rates on a more satisfactory basis to all concerned."

HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Judge Lippincott Tells It of the Previous Jury's Shortcomings.

The September term of the Hudson County courts began yesterday. The calendar is unusually long, but there are no important cases. Judge Lippincott's charge to the Grand Jury was mainly a definition of the duties of the Grand Jury, especially with reference to the gaming establishment at West New York, known as Little Monte Carlo. He also dwelt at length on the failure of the last Grand Jury to indict the proprietors.

He also referred briefly to other matters in the county, one of them being a public complaint that in municipal matters the writ of certiorari is often resorted to to defeat contracts for street and other improvements. Upon this point Judge Lippincott said that this was not the fault of the Judges or the courts, no action ever being taken except upon the petition of some person aggrieved. He said that frequently misleading estimates were published, while favored bidders were privately made acquainted with details that were withheld from the public. Whenever such a case as this came to the notice of the Court it was the practice to set the contract aside.

SUED BROKER CUTHBERT.

Mary Merrill of Brooklyn Says that He Owes Her $8,000.

Mary Merrill yesterday applied to Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for an order of publication in her suit against Edward B. Cuthbert, a banker and broker at 30 Broad Street. She says that in the past two years she has given him $50,000 to invest for her, of which sum he has retained $8,000. On Aug. 30, she alleges, he made an assignment to E. Ball for $300,000, naming his mother and brother as preferred creditors.

She demands $8,000 with interest and costs. Her attorney, E. G. Bullard, deposed that he had made attempts to serve the summons on Cuthbert at his office and his home, 74 West Fifty-second Street, but was told that the defendant was no longer to be found there. The order was granted.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $8,000 again Cuthbert in favor of Mary Merrill.

Christian Endeavor Echo Meeting.

A California Echo rally will be held tomorrow evening in the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, under the auspices of the Second Christian Endeavor district of the city. Vice President H. A. Kinports of the City Union, the Rev. J. A. Steele, Miss Jennie E. Palmer, Miss Grace E. Reed, Mrs. Redmond, and others will discuss the late San Francisco Convention.

Mr. Wright Asks for Stay of Penalty.

Assistant Corporation Counsel R. C. Beatty applied to Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a stay of an order issued by Justice Smyth adjudging Commissioner of Correction Wright guilty of contempt of court. This arises from the refusal of the Commissioner to reinstate John T. Fallon in his position as Warden of the City Prison, from which he was removed. Decision was reserved.

We take an honest pride in our clothing reputation.

Would we jeopardize it by selling inferior hats?

Would we jeopardize our reputation for printing the precise facts about clothing, by telling false news about hats?

Absurd on its face.

$3 will buy as good a hat as we know how to buy, as good as you can buy anywhere for any price.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PALMED OFF FORGED ORDERS.

A Supposed Representative of the American News Company Defrauds a Firm of Merchandise.

A tall, well-dressed young man has lately been carrying on operations with forged orders purporting to come from the American News Company, and by means of which he has obtained a good many dollars' worth of merchandise.

Last Wednesday he called at 545 Pearl Street, the establishment of Eberhard Faber, dealer in pencils, and presented an order which read:

Please deliver to bearer the following: One dozen gross 478 No. 2 Hexagon Black and mark "Special Order 1792."

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.
Per Benson.

The paper on which this order was written was of a common grade, and quite different from the order actually used by the company. Although it called for stationery, it was headed "Book Department." The American News people are old customers of Mr. Faber, but the clerk either did not remember their style of order or thought this one was of a kind used by the "Book Department." Accordingly he handed over the pencils, and a bill for $68 was sent in due time to the News Company, who did not take long to repudiate the claim.

The same man, apparently, presented a similar order, also signed with the same company's name, "per Benson," at the city department of the Tower Manufacturing Company, Broadway and Duane Street, on Friday. This time he wanted only $3 worth of a certain quality of rough paper. J. J. Dreyfus, who sells the house's goods to the jobbing trade and knows the News Company's orders, happened at the time to be in the basement, where the visitor presented his slip of paper, and after a glance at it he suspected that something was wrong.

"Do you want rough paper?" he asked.

"No," said the supposed representative of "Benson."

"Well, you wait here," said Mr. Dreyfus, "and I'll go up stairs and bring down the goods."

Dreyfus went up two flights, to the telephone, but by the time he had ascertained that Benson was an unknown quantity to the American News Company his suspicious visitor had flown. "I have met those people often before," explained Dreyfus yesterday, "but I couldn't grab him right there, you see."

Mr. Richards of the American News Company will enlist the aid of the police in running down the swindler.

PINNED FAST IN AN ELEVATOR.

Boy in Jersey City Escaped with Badly Bruised Legs.

James Bannon, fourteen years old, of 133 York Street, Jersey City, is employed as an elevator boy at the Arlington flats. He started the elevator inadvertently yesterday, and while trying to stop it his feet slipped through the open door and became wedged between the elevator and the wall, he occupying a sitting posture on the elevator floor, which alone saved his legs from being broken.

He succeeded in stopping the elevator, but his legs were pinned fast. Before he could be released the agent of the building, William McDowell, was obliged to secure the services of two members of Truck Company No. 1, who cut away the beam that held the lad prisoner. Beyond two badly bruised legs he was not hurt.

MAY PURCHASE A FLEET.

Standard Oil Company's Need of Sailing Vessels for Eastern Trade.

A report current on the Maritime Exchange is to the effect that the Standard Oil Company has begun the acquisition of a fleet of large sailing vessels for the carrying of case oil. The company owns a large fleet of tank steamers, but has heretofore chartered sailing vessels to carry case oil to India, China, and Japan. It was said that the Standard Oil Company had already purchased the British four-masted iron ship Kentmere for $55,000.

The Kentmere, built in 1883, of 2,347 tonnage, is 300 feet long, and has a capacity for 100,000 cases of oil. She arrived here July 16 from Calcutta, and is to sail in two weeks with a cargo of case oil for the far East.

At the office of Gustave Heye, manager of the marine department of the Standard Oil Company, it was said yesterday that the Kentmere had been purchased by an English connection of the company, and beyond this all further knowledge of the report was disclaimed.

IS THIS MAN AN INCENDIARY?

Found at Night, on a Stoop, with Rags and Kerosene.

Joseph Augustino, twenty-four years old, was arrested shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Mounted Patrolman Davis of the Tremont Station on the stoop of the house in which he lives, a two-story frame building on College Avenue, near St. John's Avenue, upon the suspicion of incendiarism. He had a quantity of kerosene-soaked rags and part of a lamp containing kerosene with him, and was pretending to be asleep. He explained that he had yielded to intense weariness. The presence of the articles was a little too much for him to explain. A fire was started in the cellar of the house about 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and put out soon afterward. The police believe that Augustino started it, and was trying this time to repeat his offense with more success, as a number of rags saturated with kerosene were found in the cellar after the previous fire.

In the Morrisania Court yesterday Magistrate Meade held Augustino until to-day, in order to communicate with the Fire Marshal, who is investigating the case. Augustino's fellow-lodgers say he has no enemy among them, and they do not know why he should want to fire the house.

Gathering of Old Volunteer Firemen.

The New York State Council of the Order of American Firemen began its Eleventh annual convention yesterday in the rooms of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, City Hall, Brooklyn. Addresses of welcome were delivered by ex-Judge John Courtney, President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and A. J. Michaels, President of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen. The report of Secretary Sliney gives the membership at 615. The receipts during the year with balances in the hands of the Treasurer amounted to $2,125.50; benefits paid, $1,556; balance on hand, $569.50.

Boys' Clothing, Hats and Neckwear.

Girls' Cloaks, Dresses and Millinery.

A search through all the general stores will not give such a thorough insite into the latest styles for children, as a glance through the various departments of our establishment.

60-62 West 23d St.

TRACTION ASSETS MERGED

Formal Dissolution of the Parent Company of the Metropolitan Street Railway System.

SIX MILLIONS OF NEW STOCK

All of Its Property Assigned to the Street Railway Company, Combining Many Roads Under One Head.

The Metropolitan Traction Company, having accomplished the object of its organization by uniting in one system a large proportion of the surface railroads in this city, was formally dissolved yesterday.

At a meeting of the stockholders there were present William C. Whitney, John D. Crimmins, and H. H. Vreeland of this city; P. A. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, and A. G. Jennings of Brooklyn. President Vreeland presided over the meeting and the vote in favor of the dissolution was prompt and unanimous. More than $24,000,000 of the $30,000,000 capital stock of the Traction Company was represented.

Immediately after the vote for dissolution an agreement was approved between the Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by which the assets of the Traction Company other than the $30,000,000 of street railway stock in its treasury were assigned to the Street Railway Company and capitalized in the sum of $6,000,000. These assets cover about two-thirds of the capital stock of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Central Crosstown Railroad Company, 600 bonds of the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company and Broadway Surface Railroad Company, about $1,700,000 in cash, part of the stock of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, also of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, and $270,000 worth of improved city real estate so that the Traction Company was found to have property and cash equal to about $6,000,000.

The Directors recommended and the stockholders approved the accepting from the Street Railway Company of a 5 per cent. obligation in the way of a bond, interest upon which should begin to run after the earning capacity of the property had received the benefit of the expenditures now being made. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has on hand, with the money assigned by the settlement of the Traction Company, in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 cash, for which bonds have been issued, which is being expended in the improvements of the property.

President Vreeland said after the meeting: "The improved facilities being created will begin to earn in December probably, but the large development cannot be made asked to forego interest upon the certificates of indebtedness until next Summer, when the new improvements will have largely increased the earnings. This was unanimously voted by the stockholders, and favorable expressions of opinion were made by all of the stockholders present that the conservative line was being pursued. Each stockholder will receive in lieu of his Traction stock an equal amount of Street Railway stock and 20 per cent. in these certificates, which will be worth in the neighborhood of par.

"By this merging of the Traction Company into the Metropolitan Street Railway Company we will escape the double taxation which has been imposed on us. The capital stock and dividends of both companies have been taxed and under the new plan only one company will pay the State corporation tax."

RAPID-TRANSIT DELAYS.

Witnesses Opposed to the Plans Fail to Appear—But Three Meetings a Week Hereafter.

The Rapid Transit Commission held a short session yesterday because some of Lawyer Zabriskie's witnesses failed to appear at the appointed time. This was not the first time that the counsel for the objecting property owners has had difficulty in getting his witnesses to come up and testify, and the Commissioners showed some impatience because of the delay.

Mr. Boardman, counsel for the commission, took up the matter on behalf of the Commissioners and told Mr. Zabriskie that he ought to have no trouble in getting his own witnesses to give testimony. Mr. Zabriskie explained that it was not always possible to get busy men to come to the meeting, and asked for an adjournment after the few witnesses present were examined.

The first witness was Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, who submitted a statement showing the city's debt, as tabulated from the latest reports in his office. Mr. Fitch said that he was not sufficiently familiar with the actual value of real estate in this city to testify as an expert, nor would he give his opinion as to the ratio between the real and the assessed value of realty. "It varies very greatly," he said. "I have known it to be as low as 25 per cent., and I have known it to be 60 per cent."

Abraham Kling, one of the Commissioners for condemning property for "Little Italy Park," in Harlem, testified as to the progress of work in acquiring land. Other Commissioners engaged in condemnation proceedings were also examined.

At this juncture Commissioner Young announced that he could not give every afternoon to board meetings, and had accepted the appointment as Commissioner with the understanding that he would not have to attend such frequent meetings. He could meet with the board only on three days of the week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. This was coincided in by Commissioner Williams, but Commissioner John Sabine Smith entered a vigorous protest, and instructed that the stenographer enter upon the minutes his objection to the change.

"There has been quite enough delay in this examination," he said, "and I am opposed to any additional delay."

The board adjourned until 12:30 P. M. today.

Compulsory Lighting Objected To.

An effort was made at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Alderman Langtry to repeal the section of the Rules of the Road, providing that all vehicles except licensed trucks shall carry lights at night. The Aldermen declared that the police are harassing drivers and are the subject of complaint by the United States Postal authorities because mail delivery wagons cannot safely carry lights. Aldermen Hall and Ware declared that the passage of the resolution would permit every bicyclist and driver in the city to dispense with his lamps at night. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee.

SPELLMAN'S HATS
Are Worn by Correct Dressers.
Fall Styles Now Ready.
BEST IN QUALITY,
LOWEST IN PRICE.
Corner Park Row and Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row.
1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — "THE CIRCUS GIRL," 14th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S — ROOF GARDEN OR MUSIC HALL. RENO & RICHARDS and 15 other acts. ADMISSION 50c. SEPT. 20TH. CLEO DE MERODE. PAOLA DEL MONTE.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

WALLACK'S — EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, IN MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S COMEDY, "A COAT OF MANY COLORS."

KNICKERBOCKER — Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. IN TOWN

5TH AV. — To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Edwin Knowles, Manager. A Southern Romance. "First genuine artistic hit of the season."—World.

TRILBY — 1,127 Broadway. Opens to-morrow. 10 A. M. till midnight. Du Maurier's famous heroine posing in the "Altogether," Cooper's $25,000 painting. A sensation. Adm., 25c. 8,000,000 have seen it.

LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinee Sat'y 2. SOTHERN. CHANGE ALLEY . . . CHANGE ALLEY. The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. ROLAND REED IN The Wrong Mr. Wright. George H. Broadhurst's successful comedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. —GRANDER THAN EVER— Ballets, Marches, "NATURE." 350 PEOPLE. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE GLAD HAND—BURLESQUE. In olio: MARIE LOFTUS and others.

MANHATTAN — B'way & 33d St. THE BUTTON BURSTER. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. What Happened to Jones.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee Saturday. SECRET SERVICE.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. and 3d Av. 25c. and 50c. Steve Brodie, Vaudeville. Aft., 1:30; eve., 7:30.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BIG LONDON SUCCESS, SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?

HERALD SQ. THE. Evs. 8:15; Mats. To-day & Sat. 300th (Souvenir) Performance, Sept. 25. RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN. LAST WEEK. NEXT MONDAY, OPENING OF MUSIC HALL.

GRAND MATHEWS & BULGER Mat. To-day. OPERA AT GAY CONEY ISLAND HOUSE.

CASINO! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN! Last 4 nts. Last Mat. Sat. Adieu silv. souvs. Fri. ev. Sept. 28—First time, "The Belle of New York."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.

STAR. Evgs